#### INSPIRATION AND INFALLIBILITY OF THE WORD OF GOD.

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever in the Church of the Puritans, in refutation of the assault upon the Pentiteuch by Bishop Colenso. Mark 12: 21. And Jesus, answering, said unto

them, Do yo not therefore err, because yo know not the scriptures, neither the power of God? It was a demonstration and reproof of the un

belief of the Sadducees, who denied the resurrection. Yet they did not deny that the Scriptures were the Word of God, but merely laid hold of what they said was an insuperable difficulty in them, against the doctrine of the resurrection. The law of Moses, which they accepted as divine, laid down such details in regard to marriage, as according to their interpretation and assumptions, would make the resurrection incredible. What could be done, in the resurrection, with a wife, whem seven brethren, in succession, had married in this world? Whose wife should she be, of them all, in the next world?

They brought this forward triumphantly, as an argument against the possibility of a future life, as taught in the doctrine of the resurrection. It was as well grounded as the argument that there could have been no such law as that requiring the sacrifices of lambs, because the obedience of it by the people would have required such large flocks of sheep, and the business of sheep raising has been proved, both in England and South Africa, to be very difficult, requiring conditions that the Israelites who came out of Egypt were not mas-

But the Sadducees, as well as our Lord, appealed to the scriptures, as divine. They did not ring the alleged difficulty or impossibility of the resurrection, as an argument against the inspiration of the scriptures; but they brought the known inspiration of the scriptures as an argument against the resurrection, because, they said, the scriptures, being inspired, could not teach an

Our Lord answered them accordingly, showing them two great errors, in their handling of the scriptures, and in their conceptions of God. "You are right," he said, "in appealing to the scriptures; but you are wrong in your interpretation of them : and in ignoring the omnipotence of God who gave them " He then went on to correct their misconceptions and to teach them, as contained in the scriptures, that truth which they had failed to recognize. Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God; you acknowledge the scriptures, but know not the tributes and the infinitude of his power.

The difficulty was two fold: just whatli has been, in the ease of all the denials of a divine revelation; first, ignorance of what the scriptures really contain, along with misconception and perversion of what they teach ;-followed inevitably, by the enthronement of error, and the prejudices of error, blinding the heart, veiling and distorting the scriptures, and obscuring their evi-

The second difficulty, that of forgetfulness or unbelief, in regard to the power of God, and the ease and certainty of its exercise, for the purloses for which alone a divine revelation is necessary, or would be given. If you have the need of revelation, you have the probability of it, and of the exercise of God's power to establish it; and that nower once admitted in exercise, and an occasion worthy of its exercise, the question of greater or less is nothing. It is no more for God to remove mountains than to lift the softest particle of dust from the wing of a butterfly. God's arrangments, both in this and the eternal world. can easily be made to meet the conditions laid down in his word. His word is but the counterpart of his arrangements. He can both raise the dead, and elevate them to the condition of angels. omnipotence proves that he can do it; and no circumstances of their condition in this life, can give

These two things, the nature and teachings of them, were brought into view by the Saviour, in this colloquy with the Sadducees. Let us consider 1st, What are the Scriptures, and the claims of Christ in regard to them. 2nd, The necessity of their infallibility as a divine revelation. 3d, The necessity of miracles for their at-

1. What are the Scriptures, appealed to, by the Jews and by the Saviour, as divine, and what are the declarations and claims of Christ in

the 3d chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, Since no man receives salvation by descent, or work of error and imposture. national inheritance, or ceremony, but only in the heart, and by virtue of individual character, answers thus: "Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them were committed THE ORAnone effect? God forbid! yea, let God be true, and every man a liar."

The oracles of God! Here then, is a determexactly what it is, appealed to as a certainty. known in what and where it resides; a quantity there is no dispute about it. If any one should ask, What advantage have the United States over | tion of his own kingdom. other nations? And one should answer, Because of their Free Constitution of Government: there would be no doubt as to what is referred to, no this formula of Paul, THE ORACLES OF GOD, and its and a bad man would not, if he could. synonymes, "the lively oracles," "the Word of

God," "the Scriptures," "the truth of God." The oracles of God! How sublime and comprehensive a designation! And the Jews were favored above all nations, because they had been was no more uncertainty as to what they were, were. Every person to whom Paul was writing knew what the oracles of God were, and what Paul meant by that designation.

It was the Old Testament Scriptures, commit ted, from the beginning, to the Jewish nation, and always in their keeping, as well as the means of



# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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WHOLE NO. 146.

lously exact, that they even counted the letters sistent only with the character of a thorough vil. the law books. It is too often identified with subject, I note a few books which, I think, can of colored persons, and, in reply to one of them of the sacred text. They knew what the books lain. The theory provides no possible motive for privileges not necessarily involving citizenship, were, that composed the volume of divine inspiration. Long before the coming of Christ, those scriptures had been translated into the Greek ongue, and spread among the Gentiles, in the translation denominated the Septuagint. \*

The benevolent intent and object of divine revelation is, first of all, to be taken into consideration. But this we shall afterwards dwell upon, in another branch of the argument. Sufficient here to remind you that wherever our Blessed Lord refers to the Scriptures, it is with their great object of salvation in view, salvation through a redemption from sin, and new creation of the whole character in holiness, in the image of God, in obedience to God, produced through faith by the instrumentality of the Scriptures, revealing God, and testifying of Christ. "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have witness under the heaviest penalties and curses. eternal life; and they are they which testify of ne, and in me ye have eternal life." He that hath learned of the Father-(referring, certainly, o what they learned in the Scriptures) -cometh to me, and in me, whosoever cometh, hath eter-

So in that wonderful prayer, recorded in the 7th chapter of the gospel of John; (and which, y itself, as also the Lord's prayer, taught to his disciples, might be made the central luminary of a planetary system of evidences;) our Lord said, what nation could ever have been persuaded to the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou truth were before them, in the existence of just hast sent. Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth." The Oracles of God are the truth of God, revealed for this one purpose, the sanctification and salvation of men, in Christ Jesus. They are the revelation of a Being who cannot reveal error, but only truth; the revelation of God our Father, shining upon us, to save us from error and sin; shining with His own light, that in that light we may see light, and dis-

tinguish good from evil. The Oracles of God begin with the Pentateuch; admit this, that if the Pentateuch is false, all the | would not admit the key. Old Testament Scriptures are false, and the New Testament Scriptures doubly false; if the Pentafit, if you found a nation with all the peculiar cusis always and wholly political, and concerns only
tone laws religious and civil usages and cerethe political and governmental relations of the in-Judaism, is fable upon fable, and the whole superstructure of revelation falls to the ground. such laws and usages known and recognized, that The scriptures, as of God, carrying God's author- is, a nation with the record of this history already ity, begin with the Pentateuch; the five books of in possession, as the history of their own exis-Moses are as essentially a part of the system of tence. The history necessitates a nation proving divine revelation, as the first Creative Day, when | it to be true, in order for it to have been accepted meaning of them; you acknowledge God as the au- plant, the beginning, out of which all the rest Had it been a fable, there would have been no ther of them, but you forget the nature of his at- grow, and in which growing they are all rooted, such nation in existence. Had there been such a whose leaves are for the healing of the nations, the Word of God which liveth and abideth forever. And in this beginning, there is inserted that great declaration of the living power and purpose of divine revelation, selected afterwards by the Lord Jesus Christ himself, in the Temptaion, to set anew in his own being and life, as the tap-root of the new dispensation, and the se-

that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord, doth man live." In Christ, this word becomes incarnate, the way, the truth, the life, God manifest in the flesh. the centre of this all quickening, wondrous volume, its central glory and life, its central all-confirming and inspiring witness, its object and end, Alpha and Omega, to whom all preceding revelations look forward, for their final attestation and completion, and all succeeding ones backward, as to their divine original and source; the former being our schoolmaster, to bring us to Christ; the latter, the presence and life of Christ himself in us; and meanwhile, the Holy Spirit, the Com His word proves that he will raise the dead; his forter and Sanctifier, himself bathing our souls in both fountains of the same divine truth, taking of the things that are Christ's, both in the

the law of their condition in the next, or interpose Old and New Testaments, and showing them revealing to us his glory, his life, his love, in them. giving unto us, through the scriptures, the spirit the Scriptures, and the power of God in fulfilling of wisdom and revelation, in the knowledge of him, in whom we know God, and find the work of God himself, who in the beginning, caused this light to shine out of darkness, shining into our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the

glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ But I desire you here to take an account your own position, and of the a priori power and certainty which you possess, of judging of the origin of these productions, from what you know of God through them; especially your power of determining and your right to decide, upon this ground, upon the nature of the revelation itself. pealing to the Scriptures, as acknowledged by that such a book can or cannot have proceeded both parties to be divine, asks the question, in from the ordinary uninspired knowledge and wisdom of men, or can or cannot have been the

You have a right to throw yourselves upon the common postulate; either this book is true or false; "What advantage then hath the Jew?" And he if true, a bad man could not have written it; God would not have committed the writing of it to ar impostor, and an impostor could not have written CLES OF GOD. For what if some did not believe? it, except by divine inspiration; and the nature Shall their unbelief make the word of God of of the human mind, in conjunction with its idea of a divine revelation, forbids the possibility of such a revelation being composed by liars. If the book is true, it is from God. If it is false, it inate quantity, acknowledged on all hands, known is from Satan, and yet is of such a nature that Satan, or one inspired by Satan, would not have written it; on the same ground, as taken by our the same to both Gentiles and Jews, and no un- Lord, that Beelzebub would not cast out devils; certainty or indefiniteness for either; so well Satan would not divide against Satan, nor imposknown in its reality, form, and residence, that miracles on mankind, the consequence of which, or of the belief of which, would be the destruc-

And then again, if it is false, a good mar would not have written it, if he could, nor would God have given any man the inspiration. But if uncertainty, no possibility of mistake. A similar it is true, a good man could not have written it definiteness and certainty of meaning reside in without inspiration, any more than a bad man

The internal evidence therefore, is impregna ble, and it is the internal evidence on which you have a right to rely. The internal evidence is overwhelming demonstration; all mere difficulties sink before it; and just in proportion to its light made the depositories of those oracles. There and power, you have the right to refer seeming contradictions, if they are not moral impossibili than there was as to what and who the Jews ties, such as the sanction and approbation of sin, or of laws commanding sin, to the absence of data, the presence of which, as they were, would

econcile the conflict, or account for the mystery. And here it is to be noted that the charges of | zen of the United States, by the sole fact that he error, contradiction, and fable, against the Pentateuch, are not of such things as are mistakes their being kept; and they themselves, such jealous keepers of those Scriptures, and so scrupula plan of imposture, from beginning to end, con-

such imposture, it being perfectly gratuitous and unaccountable, making its author a liar and a villain, unnecessarily. Starting in the account of suffrage, or of eligibility to office, as in the case a very learned treatise, attributed to Mr. Binney, in 2 Am. Law Reporter, two thousand, which Bishop Colenso claims to be the actual number, the writer would be compelled to square the whole history, with great labor and ngenuity to that number, driven into a hundred falsehoods in order not to be detected in the first. There is no motive for such falsification, and the moral of the book contradicts it. So bad a man as the author of such a forgery could not have written a work so admirable, so elevated, with so pure an object, a design to bring those to whom it was addressed into obedience, in all things, to the law of God, forbidding falsehood and false

Indeed, it is to be remembered that such a procedure as Bishop Colenso charges upon Moses, such forgery and falsehood in the name of God. are interdicted in the book itself, and had Msoes acted thus, would have made it obligatory upon the people to put him to death.

Again, if the book were a pure fable, from beginning to end, and published as such, as an exhibition of genius, invention, imagination, a novel an oriental fiction for the amusement of mankind This is life eternal, that they might know thee, accept of it as a history, unless the proof of its such a commonwealth as it describes? But it does not profess to be a novel, but a record of the gravest facts. This being the case, how could any nation be persuaded, at any later period, cen turies after the events, to receive the book as its own history? Enumerate all the nations upon earth, and you cannot find one, on whom such a record could be palmed, or with whose condition and known origin such a record would correspond. The coat would not fit; the boot could not, by any torture, be forced upon the limb. The if not, we have no divine revelation. We freely key would not touch the wards, and the lock

But if you found a nation that the record did teuch is a book of fables, Judaism is worse than toms, laws, religious and civil usages and cere-Atheism, and Christianity, which is built upon monies described in this book, it would be also a nation with the very origin and programme of God said, Let there be Light, was of the work of as a history; and the nation necessitates the his creation. They are the seed, the root, the first tory, as the only explanation of its existence. ended history, the main elements of which were mathematical contradictions and impossibilities.

The correspondence between the Jewish nation nd the Pentateuch proves that each grew out of the other, as a living reality, and that each belongs to the other; just as the perfect fitting of a curiously constructed key to a very intricate lock, proves them both to have come from the same maker : one could not possibly have hit the other cret of divine providential discipline, "that man by chance, much less have been made for the doth not live by bread alone, but by every word ther by a forgery, when there was no pattern to be forged from. A common locksmith would be better able to construct a key that would open a Bramah lock, without seeing the lock, or knowing its construction. The making of such a key, or the finding of it under a rock in the desert, and the discovery or invention, a century afterwards, of a lock that it fitted, and that no other key would fit, would not be so improbable, as the invention of the Pentateuch by an impostor, and the separate independent existence and discovery of such a nation as that of the Jewish Commonwealth answering, in every particular, to the details of that invention. The telling of his dream to Pha each, when Pharaoh himself could not tell it, and then the interpretation of it, and the fulfilment of that interpretation, as a piece of mere guess work, from him, and the interpretation of that, and the fulfilment of the same, would not be more impossible, except by divine revelation and provi-

> We say then, a bad man, an impostor, could not have produced this work, but by a supernatural inspiration; could not have lied in this manner, but by guidance of the same power that pro- and ours." duced the nation; could not have guessed at the dream, the image, in the producing mind and overruling providence : could not have contrived it before the reality. But if produced after the reality, and as a description and record of what his being "free born," which is thus explained by was actually in existence, then it becomes a true Mr. Bates. history, and any disparity or contradiction would have been detected. And if a true history, then certainly written by command and inspiration of

[To BE CONTINUED.]

#### CITIZENSHIP OF COLORED PERSONS. PINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES, IN HIS LET TER TO SECRETARY CHASE.

We should be glad to copy the letter entire.

But its extreme length, and the pressure of other matter forbids, yet we give the essential portions

December 26, giving the extracts in solid lines, inder quotation marks, and our editorial summary of the remainder, in leaded lines. "The following important opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, is addressed

to Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and is given in a case made up and presented by the ecretary, as will be seen:

"Your letter states that "the schooner Elizabeth and Margaret, of New Brunswick, is detained by the revenue cutter Tiger, at South Amboy New Jersey, because commanded by a 'colored man, and so by a person not a citizen of the United States. As colored masters are numerous in our coasting trade, I submit for opinion the question suggested by Captain Martin, of the Tiger: Are colored men citizens of the United States, and, therefore, competent to command

nerican vessels?"
"The question would have been more clearly stated, if, instead of saying, are colored men citi-zens, it had been said, can colored men be citi-zens of the United States; for within our bor-ders, and upon our ships, both of war and commerce, there may be colored men, and white nen, also, who are not citizens of the United States. In treating the subject, I shall endeavor to answer your question as if it imported only this: Is a man legally incapacitated to be a citi-

is a colored and not a white man?" "WHAT IS A CITIZEN ?" Commencing with this question, Mr. Bates remarks the absence of a clear legal definition in

hundred thousand able bodied men, instead of hand, foreigners, holding foreign allegiance, may hold and exercise certain offices, as in the case of "General Bernard, a distinguished soldier and devoted citizen of France, who, for a long time, filled the office of General Engineer in the service of the United States."

> declare who are, or who are not citizens, nor does it attempt to describe the constituent elements of These vary in the different States. 'In my opinion, the constitution uses the word citizen only to express the political quality of the individual in his relations to the nation; to declare that he is a member of the body politic, and bound to it by the reciprocal obligation of alle

"The Constitution of the United States does not

giance on the one side, and protection on the other. And I have no knowledge of any other kind of political citizenship, higher or lower, statal or national; or of any other sense in which the word has been used in the constitution, or can be used properly in the laws of the United States The phrase, "a citizen of the United States," without addition or qualification, means neither more nor less than a member of the nation. And all such are politically and legally equal—the child in the cradle and its father in the Senate are equally citizens of the United States. And it needs no argument to prove that every citizen of a state is, necessarily, a citizen of the United all the rights and obligations of the natural citi-States; and to me it is equally clear that every citizen of the United States is a citizen of the par

ticular state in which he is domiciled. "And as to voting and holding office, as that privilege is not essential to citizenship, so the deprivation of it, by law, is not a deprivation of citienship. No more so in the case of a negro than

in the case of a white woman or child. "In common speech, the word citizen, with more or less of truth and pertinency, has a variety of meanings. Sometimes it is used in contrast with soldier; sometimes with farmer or countryman; sometimes with alien or foreigner. Speaking of a particular man, we ask, Is he a citizen or soldier? meaning, is he engaged in civil or military pursuits? Is he a citizen or countryman? meaning, does he live in the city or in the country? Is he a citizen or an alien? meaning, is he a member of our body politic or of some other nation? The first two predicates relate only to the pursuits and to the place of abode of the person. The last dividual. And it is only in this last sense, the political, that the word is ever used in the Constitu-

tion and statutes of the United States." Having thus determined the question. "Who are citizens?" Mr. Bates proceeds, next, to inquire this is a naked assumption; for the constitution

THE GROUNDS OF CITIZENSHIP

"We have natural born citizens (Constitution, article 2, section 5,) not made by law or otherwise, but born. And this class is the large majority; in fact, the mass of our citizens; throwing back their branches, as new roots, and nation in existence, the fable could not have been law. As they become citizens in the natural way, growing on, by a never ceasing divine inspira- imposed upon it, nor half a fable, nor any pre- by birth, so they remain citizens during their natural lives, unless, by their own voluntary act, they expatriate themselves and become citizens or subects of another nation. For we have no law (as the French have) to decitizenize a citizen, who has become such either by the natural process of birth or by the legal process of adoption. And in this connection the constitution says not one the color, or to the ancestral race of the "natural Whatever may have been said, in the opinions of judges and lawyers, and in state statutes, about negroes, mulattoes and persons of color, the constitution is wholly silent upon that subject. The constitution itself does not make the citizens (it is in fact, made by them). It only intends and recognizes such of them as are natural-home born-and provides for the naturalization of such of them as were alien-foreigh born -making the latter, as far as nature will allow.

> like the former." "We have, in this country, no intermediate class, between citizens and aliens, like the denizens, in

> The subject has been confused in this country, from two sources,
> "First, the existence among us of a large class

of people whose physical qualities visibly distinguish them from the mass of arrangements them from the mass of our people, and mark a different race, and who, for the most part are held in bondage. This visible difference and servile connection present difficulties hard to be conquered; for they unavoidably lead to a more complicated system of government, both legisla-tive and administrative, than would be required if yould not be more incredible. The disclosure by all our people were of one race, and undistin-Daniel, of the Monarch's dream that had gone guishable by outward signs. And this, without counting the effect upon the opinions, passions and prejudices of men. Second, the common habit of any of our best and most learned men (the wise apittude of which I have not been able to perceive) testing the political status and governments relation of our people by standards drawn from the laws and history of ancient Greece and Rome, rithout, as I think, taking sufficient account of the organic differences between their government

Mr. Bates then discusses citizenship, as undertood in Greece, Italy, Rome, &c., and cites, at ength, the Roman citizenship of Paul, a Jew, as successfully claimed, by him, on the ground of

historical sources. Cæsar granted to the people of Tarsus (for some good service done, probably for taking his side in the war which resulted in the establishment of the empire) the title of Roman, and freedom of Roman citizens. And, considering the chronology of events, this grant must have been older than Paul; and therefore he truly said. I was free born-a free citizen of Rome, and as such, exempt by law from degrad-

ng punishment." "It likewise gave him a right to appeal to Ceaar, which the courts refuse not to recognize.

"I have dwelt the longer upon the case of Paul because it was a leading case in Roman jurispru-dence in the matter of the "jus Romanum." And in so far as there is any analogy between Roman and American citizenship, it is strictly applicable to us. Its authenticity is unquestionable, and by its lucid statement of facts, in minute detail, leaves no room to doubt the legal merits of the case. It establishes the great protective rights of the citizen, but, like our own national constitution, i s silent about his powers. It protected Paul against oppression and outrage, but said nothing about his right of suffrage or eligibility to office."

EVERY NATIVE, PRIMA FACIE, A CITIZEN.

"As far as I know, Mr. Secretary, you and I have no better title to the citizenship which we enjoy than "the accident of birth"—the fact that happened to be born in the United States. And our constitution, in speaking of natural born citizens, uses no affirmative language to make them such, but only recognises and re-affirms the universal principle, common to all nations, and as old as political society, that the people born in

as country do constitute the nation, and, as individuals, are natural members of the body politic.

"If this be a true principle, and I do not doubt it, it follows that every person born in the country is, at the moment of birth, prima facie, a citient of the prima facient of the prima facient of the prima facient of the prima facient en; and he who would deny it must take upon imself the burden of proving some great disfra chisement strong enough to override the "natural born" right as recognised by the constitution in terms the most simple and comprehensive, and without any reference to race or color, or any

other accidental circumstance.
"That nativity furnishes the rule, both of duty and of right, as between the individual and the government, is a historical and political truth, so old and so universally accepted that it is needless to prove its authority. Nevertheless, for the satisfaction of those who may have doubts upon the

not fail to remove all such doubts-Kent's Com.,

"In every civilized country, the individual is born to duties and rights-the duty of allegiance born to duties and rights—the duty of allegiance and the right to protection; and these are correl-ative obligations, the one the price of the other, and they constitute the all-sufficient bond of un-ion between the individual and his country, and the country he is born is, prima facie, his country In most countries, the old law was broadly laid down, that this natural connection between the individual and his native country was perpetual; at least, that the tie was indissoluble by the act of the subject alone. (See Bl. Com. supra; 3 Pet. Rep. supra.)'

After noticing some changes in the law of per. petuity of allegiance, in England, France, and America, Mr. Bates proceeds:

"In the United States it is too late now to deny the political rights and obligations conferred and imposed by nativity; for our laws do not pretend to create or enact them, but to assume and recognize them as things known to all men, because pre-existent and natural, and therefore things of which the law must take cognizance. Acting out this guiding thought, our constitution does no more than grant to Congress (rather than to any other department) the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." And our laws made in pursuance thereof indue the made citizen with zen. And so strongly was Congress impressed with the great legal fact that the child takes its political status in the nation where it is born, that it was found necessary to pass a law to pre-vent the allegiance of children of our known fellow citizens who happen to be born in foreign

"I have said that, prima facie, every person in

this country is born a citizen; and that he who denys it, in individual cases, assumes the burden of stating the exception to the general rule, and proving the fact which works the disfranchise-ment. There are but few exceptions commonly made and urged as disqualifying facts. I lay no stress upon the small and admitted class of the natural born, composed of the children of foreign ninisters and the like, and,

"1. Slavery, and whether or so it is legally possible for a slave to be a citizen. On that point I make no question, because it is not within the scope of your inquiry, and does not concern the person to whom your inquiry relates.

\*2. Color.—It is strenuously insisted by some, that "persons of color," though born in the country, are not capable of being citizens of the United States. As far as the constitution is concerned, contains not one word upon the subject. The exclusion, if it exists, must then rest, upon some fundamental fact which, in the reason and nature of things, is so inconsistent with citizenship that the two cannot co-exist in the same person. Is mere color such a fact? Let those who assert is prove that it is so. It has never been so under stood nor put into practice in the nation from which we derive our language, laws and institutions, and our very morals and modes of thought and, as far as I know, there is not a single nation found idea with incredulity and disgust. What can there be, in the mere color of a man (we are speaking not of race, but of color only) to disqual him for bearing true and faithful allegiance and protection, constitute the sum of the duties word, and furnishes not one hint, in relation to and rights of a "natural born citizen of the Uni

"3. Race.-There are some who, abandoning untenable objection of color, still content that no person descended from negroes of the African race can be a citizen of the United very long descent from African negroes, and may many generations with the Caucasian race ca make him; still, if he can be traced back to no groes of the African race, he cannot, they say, l citizen of the United States! And why not The Constitution does not forbid it, but is silent

about race, as it is about color. "Our nationality was created and our nolitic: overnment exists by written law, and inasmuel that law does not exclude persons of that de cent, and as its terms are manifestly broad nough to include them, it follows inevitably that such persons, born in the country, must be citi zens, unless the fact of African descent be so in ompatible with the fact of citizenship that the wo cannot exist together. If they can co-exist, in nature and reason, then they do co-exist i law to the contrary. I am not able to perceive any antagonism, legal, or natural, between the

But it is said that African negroes are a d raded race, and that all who are tainted with degradation are forever disqualified for the metions of citizenship. I can hardly compre end the thought of the absolute incompatibility of degradation and citizenship. I thought that they often went together. But if it be true with regard to races, it seems to me more cogently rue with regard to individuals. And if I b right in this, there are many sorrowful examples n the Union to show how low the citizen may be degraded by the combined wisdom and justice of nis fellow citizens. In the early legislation of a number of the States, the most humiliating pun shments were denounced against persons gui f certain crimes and misdemeanors-the lash the pillory, the cropping of the ears, and the nfamy. And yet a lower depth; in several o the States the common punishment of the crime f vagrancy was sale into bondage at public and ion! And yet I have not read that such unfortunates thereby lost their natural-born citizenship, nor that their descendants are doomed to perpetual exclusion and degradation. SOURCES OF THESE OBJECTIONS.

"I am inclined to think that these objection s to color and ancestral race, arise entirely from a wrong conception of the nature and qualities of citizenship, and from the loose and unguarded phraseology too often used in the discussion of he subject. I have already given, at some length, my own views of the word and the thing citizenship. And now I will add only a few observations before drawing your attention to certain authorities upon the subject mostly reli-

ed upon by those who support the objections.

"In my opinion it is a great error, and the fruitful parent of all errors, to suppose that citi-zens belong exclusively to republican forms of government. English subjects are as truly citizens as we are, and we are as truly subjects as they are. Imperial France (following Imperial Rome) in the text of her laws, calls her people itizens-(Les Codes Français, book 1, tit. 1 1, and notes.) And we have a treaty with the present Emperor of the French, stipulating for ciprocal rights in favor of the citizens of the two countries, respectively. (10 Stat. p. 996,

"It is an error to suppose that citizenship is ever hereditary. It never "passes by descent." It is as original in the child as it parents. It is always either born with him, or given to him directly by law. "In discussing this subject, it is a misleading

error to fail to mark the natural and characteristic distinction between political rights and political powers. The former belong to all citizens alike, and cohere in the very name and nature of citizenship. The latter (participation in the owers of government by voting and exercising office) does not belong to all citizens alike, nor to any citizen, merely in virtue of citizenship. His power always depends upon extraneous facts and superadded qualifications; which facts and qualiations are common to both citizens and aliens.'

Mr. Bates next discusses some of the chief aunorities commonly cited against the citizenship

-wherein the objections were founded mainly, if ot entirely, on Virginia law-remarks that it was onsidered rather in a statal than in a national point of view, and hence we ought not to be surprised to find the whole argument for the exclusion based upon local institutions and statal laws."-He then adds,

" As a general answer to all such arguments, I have this to say; Every citizen of the United states is a component member of the nation, with rights and duties, under the constitution and laws of the United States, which cannot be delaws of the United States, which cannot be destroyed or abridged by the laws of any particuto this conclusion, is for time and pains to show lar State. The laws of the State, if they conflict | Meanwhile, that no man starts out of these selfwith the laws of the nation, are of no force. The constitution is plain beyond cavil upon this point. Article 6: "This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c., shall be the su-preme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." And from this I assume that every person who is a citizen of the United States, whether by birth or by naturalization, holds his great franchize by the laws of the United States, and above the control of any particular State citizenship of the United States is an integral thing, incapable of legal existence in fractional parts. Whoever, then, has that franchise is a whole citizen, and a citizen of the whole nation. and cannot be, (as the argument of my learned predecessor seems to suppose) such citizen in one State, and not in another.

"The constitution, I suppose, says what i eans, and does not mean what it does not say. It says nothing about "the high characteristic privileges of a citizen of the State" (of Virginia r any other.) I do not know what they were, but certainly in Virginia, for the first half of the existence of the commonwealth, the right of sufperiod, no man ever voted there because he was a free white adult male citizen. He voted on his reehold in land; and no candidate, in soliciting his election, appealed to the people or the citi-zens, but to the freeholders only, for they alone

After an examination of the decision of the Su reme Court in the case of Dred Scott against Sandford, Mr. Bates disposes of it thus;

" In this argument, I raise no question upon the legal validity of the judgment in Scott agt. Sandford. I only insist that the judgment in that case is limited in law, as it is, in fact, limited on The unkindness of the North to free negroes, is the face of the record, to the plea in abatement and consequently, that whatever was said in the ong course of the case, as reported (two hundred and forty pages,) respecting the legal merits hough entitled to all the respect which is due to though entitled to all the respect which is due to the learned and upright sources, from which the opinions come, was "dehors the records" and of Whigs, and grief is to say, of the Quakers. If o authority, as a judicial decision.

To show that, notwithstanding all that was said upon other subjects, the action of the Court was strictly confined to the plea in abatement,

us that the plaintiff in error is not a citizen of the imaginations of both Whigs and Quakers will sed in the constitution, and that the Circuit ourt of the United States, for that reason, had jurisdiction in the case, and could give no dgment in it. Its judgment for the defendant nust, consequently, be reversed, and a mandate ssued, directing the suit to be dismissed, for want of jurisdiction."

" And now, upon the whole matter, I give it as

ay opinion that the free man of color, mentioned citizen of the United States, and, if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of longress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade.

"All of which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW RE-VIEWED.

From the Bradford (Eng.) Advertiser. The Edinburgh Review for October 1862 has an Article headed "The American Revolution," of importance as the manifesto of a party which is powerful in England, and bears a still greater

proportion in the composition of the actual gov-The animus of the thing is apparent from the title. If during the struggle which took place in Ireland in 1798, the organ of a party in America, considered almost identical with the American government, had issued a document headed "The British Revolution," there is no doubt it would have been complained of, as a malevolent and unhandsome identification with the current Rebellion, and strongly pointing to the breaking up of amicable relations between the countries con-cerned, except so far as public opinion in both should take the reins into its own hands, and overrule the pranks of legislature by the solemn verdict of the owners of the fee-simple of the es-

The sequel is correspondent to the outset. The first paragraph, or at most the second, contains as much of the imperfect statement of an advocate, as advocacy will admit. But what led the Whig to be an advocate?

"At the beginning of the contest the position of things was this:—The Southern States, properly so called were united in one bond, and had adopted a federal constitution of their own."

Transfer this to Ireland, and say that at the be ginning of the contest the position of things wa 

onstitution of their own.

Is there anybody ever so little engaged on the other side, who would not feel that in this there was a design to avoid, evade, or conceal the pre-liminaries of the case. It is an effort bearing resemblance to that of the criminal who said "if you please my Lord, there shall no more be said about it." It is an attempt to begin at a certain point of history, to the exclusion of what has gone before. And the points intended to be excluded,

are that the Southern States began by being in a constitutional union with the North, of which they ook the advantage as long as it served their turn and broke out into active rebellion, substantiated in actual invasion, not when something was done to them that harmed them, but when they saw from the turn of an election that they were likely to lose the supremacy in the State they had prev ously enjoyed. Nothing would be more like the case, if it may

be permitted to suppose it without any wish to re-vive differences happily gone by,—than if the supporters of the Corn Laws, on the first blush of a minister likely to take against their views, had broken into energetic rebellion, beginning with the invasion of Lancashire and the West Riding by the Midland Counties. Fancy a fleet fitted out at King's Lynn, and piratical vessels under the Wheat-sheaf flag, purchased from foreigners who fancied they had an interest or were willing to sell their souls to anybody that would pay, to cruise against the workers of Spin-

ning Jennies in their sea relations. And where would the good Whig have been who would have begun his history,-"At the beginning of the contest, the position of things was that the Midland Counties had adopted a federal constitution of their own, and were cruising with all their might against the Spinning Jenny flag of the North and West." It would be as clear as day, that this was not the beginning,—that there was a beginning before this,—that there was a design to miss it out,—and that it was omitted by the right an advocate has to omit anything unfavorable to his

The Whig organ proceeds to assert, that though slavery was the source whence the quarrel in America sprang, it is not the subject-mat-ter for which the parties are contending.

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paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

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4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

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That is to say, it is not the subject-matter for which all the parties are contending. There are parties who are contending, and not for this. And the gist, bearing, and effect of the present asser-tion, is in aid of that strange delusion by which the great and religious of this world run their heads into all corners except discovering that there are enemies of slavery in America whom it

might be well to help.

The policy amounts to this. They find out that this man is not all that could be desired of him, and that man is far from being what could be wished. Therefore join heartily in crying down same ranks to repudiate the unartistlike inference is what time present wonders at, and future will

For instance, what possible difference can it make to any sincere enemy of slavery, whether the North in its corporate capacity shuffles and wriggles on the question of slavery, except as it may affect the probability of ultimate sucess? Suppose, for instance, the President to have been a man not of the mould to grapple with the wolf at once, without a preliminary delay in which he threw away half his strength. Was there any reasonable inference for the friends of Emancipation in Europe, but to concentrate their efforts on demonstrating, what a ruionous course it was,how certainly it must be followed by doing last what ought to have been done first,-what a contemptible strategem of an enemy was the outcry that it must be followed by disorders beyond the ordinary course of war,—and what an open road to pacification and restoration of the Union, was the desire discoverable among the Southern planters to be allowed to send for the colored people and make terms with them,-in other words the recognition of what every man knows or ought to know, that working by wages is the cheaper way, and the other is only maintained by the desire to gratify evil lusts and passions? With rage was not one of them. For during that all this before them, that the parties implicated seriod no man ever voted there because he was be accounted for, by the strange turns taken by the human heart, under the impression of inter

As it is, faith in the religious and the liberal world is gone. The former in particular, had a a high character since the earliest days of struggle, for always going the reasonable way to work. They were, above all, the men who fought and kept their powder dry. There was no finding them running after a silliness, or exposing them-selves to the charge of sacrificing the main chance

their tower of strength for continuing those of the South as slaves. The negro in the North is not asked to parties; therefore continue to sell his children in the South. Nobody in the North in f the case, and respecting any supposed legal isability resulting from the mere fact of color, phrase at Highgate "he likes it better;" therefore any of them object, let them show the reason tha is in them.

Wise and honest men stick always to the hope The thing is not over yet, nor will be. The Exc. cutive will yet see, that its chance is in putting it-Upon the whole, therefore, it is the judgment self into the hands of firm and moderate men \* of f this Court that it appears by the record before the Emancipation party, and then by God's help be scattered, like the morning clouds.

The Whig manifesto is an able effort to pur forward all difficulties, keep back all facilities for settling the American contest and restoring the Union, by the way which presents itself to impartial men, meaning those who look withou bhorrence on the great impending measure of the liberation of the colored races. abhorrence comes from, and why, will be matter of interesting speculation after the primary ques-tion it may be hoped has been happily settled.

Nothing expounds like a parable. Take we up therefore our parable and say. There was a certain country where men had contested from father to son, some saying we are of Peter, and some we are of John who is surnamed Wickliffe And it came to pass, that the last were depressed even till their countrymen who were not heated by the quarrel, thought something should be done

Put the case simpliciter, that when there was prospect of a ministry favourable to the Emanci pation of the Catholics, the hot-headed Orange en had broken into rebellion, as the means hinder it, and begun by an invasion of the Eng lish soil. That they did not do it, was because they saw more promise in an attempt to change the occupant of the throne; and the man can be produced, who from his occupations having the reputation of being acquainted with half the offi-cers in the Army, was applied to, for information of what regiments would be most likely to be led into such a plan.

And here then comes the Whig case of science. Would any good Christian man,—any that was desirous to keep up a public character, and be invited to diplomatic suppers at home or abroad,—any that would avoid awful ill names to be applied to him by ministers of state where he ould not answer,-would any such worthy run the risk of suggesting that the way to respond to the Foot Guards could be carried from Gravesend to Dublin Bay, and call on the parties against whose interests the rebellion had been rai ioin and regiment themselves with speed, with hay on one arm and straw on the other, or any of the appliances heard of in the army for bringing the rustic recruit out of his state of darkness into one of military light?

Go a little further, and ask whether any man who pretended not to see it, would not be justly treated with all manner of opprobrious terms from the vernacular, (the great officing or storehouse of concentrated expression), not sparing the most opprobrious, which Johnson is so good as to derive from non compos, though it may be doubted whether the inventors went for it so far. One chance more. Would not he be obliged to fall back upon avowed friendliness to the oppresur of which the rebellion was

with a view to other oppressions which might be indirectly profited, though not identical in If there was wisdom upon earth, all these par-allels and possibilities would be threaded through, with the care which they deserve. Does nobody want emancipation in England after his degree

Is there nobody who "abhors" the very idea of it, and cannot keep himself from saying so? In the phrase of the Elizabethan age, "Any one can smell the meaning, who has not a wooden nose."

"More noble" are they of Westminister, and will be wiser for this world in the end. For they recognize the great principle of Adam Smith that lavery is the dearest way, and say "the more

intelligent slaveholders" are finding it out. No horse ever won, with such a clog to his leg.

PAPER FROM ENGLAND

The London Correspondent of the N. Y laily Times says :

If you are in want of paper, why not send here for it? I can buy good white paper cheaper here than I ever saw it in New-York It is made of straw, of a beautiful color, though not very strong. Our penny papers are considerably larger than yours, and I hear no complaint of cost. In Austria, excellent paper is made from the husks of Indian corn. which is probably one of the best materials next to flax and hemp fibres. Furthermore, there is an immense stock of cotton in America, which could be brought out with a little trouble. It is stowed away in mattresses, cushions and comfortables. People forget these things, but would bring them out if inquired for, and an inducement offered. And even the Surat cotton, which Manchester turns

\* The great trouble is that our "moderate men of the Emancipation party" are quite tee moderate to be either "firm" consistent, trust worthy or efficient.—

up her nose at, would do to make paper of.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863

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#### RADICALISM WILL SURVIVE SLA-VERY.

The following extracts are taken from an article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"The Evening Post indulged, a few days since in the pleasing delusion that those who desire to get rid of the Abolitionists have only to get rid were no hypocrites there would be no true wor of slavery, and they would accomplish their "If there were no slavery, there would be pose. "If there were no slavery, there would be no Abolitionists," argues this authority. Mistaken man! have you indeed so little knowledge of the truth? Are you, in fact, so innocent as to imagine that this mad spirit of radical Abolitionis the evil evoked from the place of evil spirits, by the existence of slavery in America in the nineteenth century, and that it never before made its appearance among men?

"It is undoubtedly true that a great many per existence of Northern radicalism. Hence it is that so many, including Mr. Lincoln, are misled into the idea that if slavery were only removed, we should enter on an American millennium of

The error is fatal, and until this error is corrected, the country will not be saved. Remove slavery before this fierce spirit of radicalism, and when there is no peace," till the grand campaign it will become tenfold more fierce. It grows of the ages shall have accomplished its mission strong on success. It thrives on the destruction

peace, till the end of time, if it contained no radi- phets, of Jesus Christ and his gospel, has ever men, either at the North or South, East or West, was certain, at one time or another, to plunge into ferocious sectionalism. If men were content to live and let each other alone, as regards all offensive demonstrations, we should have no quarrels. If men in one State were content to ve and let the men of other States alone, we should have no aggressions and no State quar-

Slavery might have existed in the South till the bondmen and the freemen witness the final catastrophe of the world, and without causing rebellion or war, if the aggressive spirit of Aboli-

'There is hope yet. But the hope is that this experience will have taught a lesson to America which will prevent radicalism, in any part of the shall have been established throughout the entire land from again obtaining the ascendency for a

When radical Abolitionism has no longer slavery to work at, it will try the vote-yourself-a-farm-

m, or one-religion-ism, or absolute democracy.' There is truth enough in the above extracts to neutralize their malignity .- Radical righteousness will survive radical iniquity. It does grow strong on the destruction of all that it opposes. It will continue to agitate and agitate, and overturn and overturn, till all that it opposes is destroyed, and HE whose right it is, shall come and reign. subduing all things under his feet. Yet once more will he shake, not the earth only, but also heaven; and this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of the things that are shaken, that the things that cannot be shaken may remain. but will remain; and the friends of these, so far from being enraged and alarmed, like the Journal of Commerce, at the removal of slavery, will grow tenfold more bold, uncompromsing, and nvincible. Let the supporters of unrighteous-

For five and twenty years, the Journal of Com merce and its compeers have been predicting the downfall of radical abolitionism without having effected its purpose. "You are only rivitting the fetters of the slave," said they, "and making his case more hopeless. Leave the slavery question in the hands of the wise and prudent conservative men, in church and state, the gradualists, the colonizationists: they will remove it (so Dr. Spring said) in about two hundred years, or, at least begin the work by that time, and all so quietly that the peace of the churches and of the Nation will be undisturbed." Well.-The gradualists, with their non-extension, their colonizationism, and their pledge to let slavery alone in the states, undertook the job, on the conservative plan, and where has it brought them? Into a civil war with "our brethern of the South" whom they promised to conciliate, and whom Secretary Seward, even then, expected to conciliate by such a war against the Rebellion as should not disturb slavery .hitherto, by conservative counsels, courting conservative men, snubbing his radical friends, and annulling the radical proclamations of his best Generals, finds himself shut up to the alternative of either quitting that policy or else giving up the contest, and yielding the Government into the hands of the rebels. So, as a military necessity, he dismisses the conservative McClellan, and proclaims emancipation to three fourths of the

What says the conservative Journal of Commerce, now? Does it repeat its predictions that radicalism can never overcome slavery? That it will die, and leave slavery strengthened by its fied. futile efforts? Does it repeat its hypocritical exhortations to anti-slavery men, urging them to commit their cause to the prudent gradualists who will get rid of slavery in the very best time and manner?

No, It throws off the thin mask, and openly ages at the prospect of the abolition of slavery. Radicalism, so far from being ineffective and vanescent, is now too terriblypowerful, too inextinguishable and enduring. It will outlive lavery, and go on conquering and to conquer, ill every other blessed institution, of like charcter is overturned—land-monopoly, polytheism, as a point now established in the popular mind. National Government or no.

tul time for Journal of Commerce conservatism, then! Whereas "Slavery might have existed in the South" forbidding marriage, withholding the Bible, enforcing labor without wages, suppressing freedom of speech and of the press, controlling a nation of thirty millions by an oligarchy of three hundred thousand men-stealers, "till the bondmen and the freemen" should have "witnessed the final catastrophe of the world, "and without causing rebellion or war, if the aggressive spirit of Abolitionism had not made the con-

Who will not shrink from the disgrace of radical abolitiouism, after this?

But the Journal of Commerce should have added -The violence of the anti-deluvian rebels might have continued, till they and their victims should have "witnessed the final catastrophe of the world," had it not been for the radicalism of Noah and the deluge. The Sodomites might have rivalled the impurity, the lawlessness, the mobocracy and the barbarism of "our brethren of the South" till doomsday, undisturbed, had it not been for the radicalism of Lot, his intermedling angel visitors, and the storm of fire and brimstone evoked by them. Pharaoh, his Court, and his hosts might have prospered in their oppressions, till the world's final estastrophe, had it not been for the radicalism of Moses and Aaron, and of the plagues, and of the Red Sea. Israel and Judah, and Babylon, and Nineveh, and Tyre, and Rome, and all the oppressive nations, cities and rulers of the earth, might have lived in peace and quiet, and continued prosperous, to the present day, had it not been for the radicalism of Divine Providence, of the Divine attributes, the radical aspirations after liberty, the radical sense of justice, the radical indignation against tyranny. which the God of nature and of the Bible has implanted in the soul of man, and without which he would not be a man, but a mere beast, a chattel, as slavery would have him be. When the Journal of Commerce can annihilate all these, then, but not until then, can its millennium--its "ascendency for a thousand years" of conservative aristocracy and despotism, be realized. So long as God remains God, and man remains man, so long will despotisms be met and grappled with, by radicalism, and ultimately overcome by them while the radicalism itself, the radicalism of justice, rigteousness, equity, humanity, and mercy, will

"Mistaken men" indeed, are those, if there be such, who think that if there were no slavery, no radical iniquity, there would be no radical righteousness, that if there were no selfishness there would be no benevolence, that if there were no sin, there would be holiness, that if there were no shippers, that if there were no skeptics, there would be no believers. The Journal of Com merce is right in saying that the radicalism of abolitionists would remain, though slavery should henceforth and forever cease. It would remain, and find fields of activity equally troublesome, perhaps, to the conservators of sin.

remain, doing its radical work.

I am not come to send peace, but a sword, said the Emanuel, who, though the Prince of Peace, has been fulfilling his prediction, ever since. His his disfranchisement. true church on earth has been a church militant, for eighteen centuries, and will continue to be, until the last remnant of the conservatism of iniquity shall have been consumed, and "Wo to them that are at ease in Zion" crying "peace, peace, A refiner's fire consuming the dross, a fuller's soap, eating out the plague spots that cannot be 'The American Union might have existed in cleansed, the radicalism of the law and the probeen, and ever will be. The abolition of American slavery will be but the signal for its renewed aggressions upon the empire of Satan, the breaking down of its defenses, that have so long impeded the triumphal march of the Deliverer. Nor is it difficult to discover the direction of its

next enterprizes, nor is there treason in letting the enemy know the destination of the forces be fore hand. The enemy seems, indeed, to be in part apprized of it, already. Be it known, then, that the radicalism that has demanded the downfal of slavery that the enslaved may enjoy the sanctities of the marriage relation, will not rest, South, renovating the whole frame-work of southern society. The radicalism that has demanded Bibles and education, free speech, and a free press, for the slaves, will not be satisfied till the slaves are actually furnished with Bibles, taught to read, and protected in the enjoyment of the right of reading them. The radicalism that shall have rooted up slavery, because it denied to the slaves the privileges of free social worship, unmolested, will not cease its "offensive demonstrations' until the protection of the slaves in this privilege shall have been secured. The radicalism that has laid the axe to the root of unpaid compulsory labor, will not relax its "aggressive spirit" until the laborer is protected in the reception and enjoyment of the avails of his labor The radicalism that has determined to uproot slavery, because it is the instrument of human debasement and degradation, will not be satisfied until the victims of that abomination shall have been humanized, and lifted up from that degra dation. The radicalism that shall have success fully vindicated the right of every native born American to the blessings of liberty, under the Constitution of his country, will insist that those blessings shall be enjoyed, without limitation,

Not for the black manalone, but also for the red man, the brown man, the white man, "the poor white trash" of the South, will the radicalism that shall have abolished American slavery. (without waiting to first " witness the final catastrophe of the world") demand the same blessings of governmental protection, education, elevation, christian civilization, and equality of rights.

molestation, or expatriation, as God, and nature

and our revolutionary fathers designed they

should be.

And what shall we say more? The field opens and widens, on every hand. Already, at Fortress Monroe and in South Carolina, the poor freedmen are beginning to learn that the radicalism that destroys slavery is not to die in the same grave with it. The radicalism that shall have dug up slavery by the roots, through the process of disinterring the first principles of civil and religious liberty, civil government, and civil law, as gifts of God for the protection of man, will find work enough, for a century to come, in teaching to the American people, and, through them, all the nations of the earth, the true secret of liberty and equal rights. The radicals of America are to be the teachers of posterity, whether the present generations will listen to them or no. Radicalism is to purge out corruptions of the church and of the State, to topple over unrighteous monopolies, to expose hoary abuses to search out the hidden abominations of the age. No wonder the demons cry out, and desire to be let alone. But they cannot be grati-

# CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH-RIGHT.

The argument of Mr. Bates has been before the public long enough to enable us to say thatmong reasonable and loyal men-it has been received with general favor. We have met, indeed, with no serious attempt to invalidate it.

polygamy, aristocracy and all. What a fright- The public were scarcely aware of the existence of any contrary sentiment, prior to the opinion its harsh grating upon the public conscience, and its incompatibility with our national history and

isages. Unjust as we have been, as a nation, to he colored man, not merely his citizenship, when free, but his right of suffrage, has been recognized, in all the original States of the Union, except two, South Carolina and Delaware. The acts were spread out in detail, in the New York Tribune, by the writer of this article, over his own signature, soon after the Dred Scott decison appeared. Mr. Sherrod Clemmens, of Virginia, undertook to dispute the statement, in respect to that State, but signally failed. Though there may be citizenship without the right of suffrage, there can be no right of suffrage without citizenship.

To Mr. Bates was reserved the work of offiially placing the subject in a clear light, and on firm basis. Colored persons may be citizens; and on that point there can be no further dispute. But is this the whole that the argument of Mr. Bates enables us to affirm? He affirmed nothing more, for that was the only question propounded to him. Whether he was conscious of having proved (or of having laid a foundation for provng) more, we need not stop to inquire. We have o do only with the fact.

We maintain that he did prove, or lay a foundation for proving more; namely, the citizenship of the native born person who is called a slave, and the consequent duty of the Federal Government to protect him, as such, which must involve his liberation from slavery.

For, in the first place, Mr. Bates proves, that prima facie, every person born in this country, s born a citizen," and that he who denies it, in individual cases, assumes the burden of proving the fact which works the disfranchisement." In noticing alleged exceptions, Mr. Bates spec-

"1. Slavery, and whether or no it is legally possible for a slave to be a citizen? On that point," says he, "I make no question, because it not concern the person to whom your inquiry re-

What Mr. Bates would have said, had the scope of the Secretary's inquiry covered that ground, we cannot tell. What he might or should have said, in such a case, seems tolerably plain.

Very evidently, the question of the legal enavenent of a particular person must first be determined, and determined in the affirmitive, before the question respecting him could be pertinent. "Is he a citizen?". Nor. even then, could it be made a question, for it would be conceded, on all hands, that a slave, i. e. a chattel personal, could not be a citizen!

The question, then, and the only pertinent one s this; Can a citizen be a slave? A question asily answered. Mr. Bates had already proved that "every per-

son born in this country, is prima facie, born a citizen." That is, he is a citizen, unless the contrary can be proved, by showing some cause of But if prima facie, born a citizen, then he is

orima facie, born free, and not a slave, for the So that there is no way of proving a native

American to be a slave but by proving that he was not born a citizen-in other words, that birth in the country is not evidence of citizenship, at all, and so the rule is overturned. And this overturns the very foundation of cit-

zenship, as laid down by Mr. Bates, to wit, birthright. And neither Mr. Bates, nor Mr. Secretary Chase, to whom he was writing, (as he himself intimates,) can have any evidence of citizenship Birth, in this country, according to Mr. Bates

makes the man "a member of the body politic and bound to it by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one side, and protection on the other." Such an one cannot have been born a slave. He is born a subject, owing allegiance to the Government, and entitled to its protection And, of this protection, emancipation is the sine oug non the indispensible condition and begin

lusion, unless it be by saying, of the persons reated as slaves, that by being born slaves, they freedom to every slave in America, and to comwere prevented from being born citizens. But Mr. Bates has cut up the foundation of

this plea by the very roots, when he says of the

"As they become citizens in the natural way by birth, so they remain citizens during their natural lives, unless, by their own voluntary act they expatriate themselves, and become citizen f another nation.

In the same paragraph, Mr. Bates says, fur

"And, in this connexion, the Constitution say not a word, and furnishes not one hint, in rela ion to the color, or ancestral race of the 'natura orn citizen.' Whatever may have been said i the opinions of judges and lawyers, and in State statutes, about negroes, mulattoes, and person f color, the Constitution is wholly silent on that

As "the Constitution says nothing of the colo or race of the natural born citizen;" nothing about negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color but is wholly silent on the subject," its recognition of birth as the foundation of citizenship, is without limitations or restrictions of that character. It recognises the citizenship of "native born" persons, without asking whether they are black, white, yellow, or brown, whether of African or European descent, or both. Having done this, and in the very act of doing it, the Constitution necessarily refuses to recognize those of any them all, alike, is thus recognised.

Again, he says. "It is an error to suppose that citizenship ver hereditary. It never passes by descent. original in the child, as it was in his parents. It is always either born with him, or given t

nim directly, by law." All this proves, as it was designed to prove that colored persons are born citizens, just as white persons are born citizens.

But persons born citizens cannot be born slaves, the two conditions being incompatible with each other.

Just as certainly, therefore, as a white person being born a citizen, cannot have been born a the gracious blessing of God in the labors of Rev. slave, just so certainly, a colored person, being Norris Day, Evangelist, and the co-operation of born a citizen, cannot have been born a slave. The white man's claim to exemption from slavery. and to the protection of the Government from it, rests on the same foundation with the colored man's claim to exemption from slavery, and to the same protection of the Government from it The white man's claim is no better than the colored man's. Mr. Bates says this, in regard to citizenship, and the saying of it is logically equivalent to saying it in respect to freedom from slav-

erv-since no citizen can be a slave, and no slave

can be a citizen. No man can deny the right of the colored man who is held as a slave, to the protection of the National Government, without denying his own right to such protection, if he should, himself, be seized and enslaved. If the Government is good for nothing, to the slave, it is good for nothing to anybody. Seven millions of nonslaveholding whites, at the South, are beginning to find out this, by sad experience, in their own

Three hundred thousand slaveholders, standing intrenched and fortified on the high vantage of Judge Taney, in the case of Dred Scott, an ground of their conceded right to deprive four opinion which, at the time, produced a shock in millions of colored people of their birth right of the community, attesting, not only its novelty, but citizenship, are hurling defiance at twenty-six

millions of non-slaveholders. Such is the price of conceding the non-citizenship of the colored man-such are the logical and providential results.

If any further proofs be needed to demonstrate the fact that the four millions of colored native Americans were not born slaves, and consequenty were born citizens, we may refer to the testimony of John C. Calhoun, Judges Porter and Mathews, Senator Mason, and slaveholding tatesmen and jurists generally, to the notorious nistorical and legal fact that, in none of the slave States have there ever been any laws, State, Colonial, or British, establishing the relations of master and slave, or determining who are the daves. In the absence of any such laws, it is evident, by the showing of Mr. Bates, that all native born Americans, of whatever color or race, are native born citizens, and there neither is, or ever has been, any legalized relation of master and slave, to operate as a disfranchisement of any portion or description of them. The thanks of the country are due to Mr.

#### OUR CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

THE TIPE TURNED IN OUR FAVOR.

The danger of British intervention, we trust, now past. The labors of our friends, there, in connexion with the beginnings of anti-slavery action by our President and Congress, have succeeded in turning the tide. The apologists of slavery and of the legal rights of slaveholding, in England, as in America, are the sympathizers with the rebellion. The Anti-Slavery men, in England, as in America, are the friends of the Federal Government and of the American Union. The latter, in both hemispheres are getting the upper hand, in the controversy, and their voice is beginning to be heard. The efforts of John Bright, of Richard Cobden, and of George Thompson, to disabuse the British public of the misrepis not within the scope of your inquiry, and does resentations of their and our enemies, have not

In Manchester, a large meeting of operatives has addressed a letter to President Lincoln, commending the policy of emancipation, and entreating him to carry it forward. These operatives are the very class most afflicted by our American troubles, and were most relied on, by the rebels and their English sympathizers, to demand intervention in favor of the cotton States. But they have now declared themselves, earnestly in our favor. Similar meetings, we hear, have been held, by the operatives in and about London, and in Birmingham.

In addition to this, a permanent Emancipation Society has been organized, for the express object of encouraging emancipation in America, and averting the stigma of English complicity with the pro-slavery rebellion. The proceedings of the meeting at which this Society was organized, and the long list of the highly respectable names of its Committee, will be found under our head of Foreign News-together with the Letter of the Manchester operatives to President Lincoln; all which will be most cheering to our readers. wo conditions are incompatible with each The Liberator has a valuable letter from George Thompson, from which we can present but a few extracts, explanatory of the state of sentiment in England. He quotes from Rev. H. W. Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon, and comments upon it.

"The public sentiment of England has rapidly be come pro-slavery. . . She has stood forth as a pro-slavery nation." And this, because "her factories and ships, her commerce and manufacturing, were touched."

England, thus described is contrasted with England at the time Mrs. Stowe was here, when half a million of signatures were attached to a doc ument "beseeching America to take immediate ac tion in reference to slavery, and do away the great and crying evil."

My answer to Mr. Beecher is, that the spirit prevailing among the men of this country, con-nected with 'ships, commerce, factories and manufacturing," has always been that of indifference or opposition to the Anti-Slavery cause. That this spirit has been manifested during your struggle with the slaveholding States, is no evidence that this country has apostatized from the princi-ples which so signally triumphed, thirty years ago. As for the half million of signatures furnished by "the ladies in England, including every principal woman excepting the illustrious Queen, I would undertake to obtain double the number now, to an address praying Mr. Lincoln and the Congress to give immediate and unconditional pensate them for past injustice, by dividing amongst them the confiscated lands of their enslavers. I would not promise that in my record of the names of my countrywomen would appear as many of the titled and aristocratic as were con tained in the volumes exhibited in the drawing room of the Duchess of Sutherland; but I think I might guarantee that there should be the names of at least two hundred thousand women, who are at this moment heroically and uncomplainingslave-grown cotton, and who are willing to tinue to suffer, rather than see the triumph of the slaveholder, or a compromise of the principles of liberty, on the part of the Northern States.

The sentiments of our leading journals, of ortion of our public men, and of the aristocratic circles, at the present time, on the subject of slavery, are precisely similar to those which pre vailed in the same quarters, during the struggle for the emancipation of our own slaves. In this respect, England is neither better nor worse Blackwood's Magazine and the Times of to-day are the same as they were in 1832-the one the sence of Toryism, the other of Mammon. In the years 1831, '32 and '33, when petitions from Il parts of the kingdom were being poured into the House of Commons in favor of abolition, if the Times, Frazer, Blackwood, the John Bull, and a ost of our other "public instructors," had been taken as the exponents of English sentiment, we might have been pronounced a pro-slavery nation.

Mr. Beecher visits upon the heads of the masses of our people the sins of certain classes in our country, with which classes we are always in coniict ,when promoting any object connected with the elevation or freedom of the many. On the color or race as slaves. The duty of protecting vital question of slavery, the heart of the people is sound. It would be impossible to carry a proslavery resolution in any unpacked assembly the kingdom. I could obtain a vote of censure from the constituents of every man who has vin-dicated the cause of the slaveholding rebels. The Times could not obtain an endorsement of its sentiments in any open meeting in the city of London, or elsewhere, where an opportunity was af-forded, of speaking the truth. The mention of its name invariably calls forth "a groan."

> Revival of Religion.-A correspondent, writing from Boston, says,

For several weeks past, a revival of religion has been in progress at Reading, Mass., through Rev. WM. H. WILCOX, Pastor of the Bothesda church, of that place.

The church has been revived, and there have been, it is hoped, upwards of fifty conversions. Mr. Day has closed up his labors in Reading where the work deepens in interest; and has commenced a series of meetings, this week, in the new Methodist Episcopal Church, Tremont Street, Bos

Our correspondent asks that Christian people will remember these efforts, in their prayers.

Launch of another Monitor at Chester Pa.—A formidable iron-clad, from the iron works of Reaney, Sons & Archibald, was launched a Chester, Pa., on Saturday morning last. She called the Lehigh, and is an exact counterpart of the Sangamon, launched at the same place a short ime since. Many defects, however, of a minor character, that have been discovered in the San gamon and other Monitors lately launched, have een obviated in the Lehigh, and she is doubtless With the friends of free institutions, there can be, we should think, no disposition to do so. That colored persons may be citizens, we regard as a point now established in the popular mind.

The friends of free institutions, there can case, already; and nineteen millions of non-slave holding whites, at the North, are, even now, fighting to determine whether they have any as a point now established in the popular mind.

The friends of free institutions, there can case, already; and nineteen millions of non-slave the strongest and most complete Monitor afloat. Her builder, Mr. Charles G. Bell, (who was also the builder of the original Monitor) states that the Lehigh is eighty per cent, stronger than any iron-clad built in New York.

## THE NEWS. CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 12. SENATE. Colonization.—A Memorial o J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, was presented by Mr. WILLEY, praying that "the scope of legislation now contemplated, may be enlarged, so as to embrace those born free, as well as those set free." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

So we are to have an attempted revival of the sulting and persecuting effort to thrust out our colored citizens, at the very moment when their assistance is most needed !1 Bureau of Emancipation .- Mr. Wilson

presented a Memorial of the Boston Emancipation League, praying for the organization of a Bureau of Emancipation. Referred to the Judi-Slavery in West Virginia.-Mr. Wil

LEY, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 460) to aid West Virginia in securing the speedy and final abolishment of slavery therein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Confiscation Bill.-Mr. HARLAN submitted

the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved. That the President be requested to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted by him to enforce the provisions of an act entitled " An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other puroses," approved July 17, 1862, which relate to the seizure and confiscation of the property of rebels. Also, whether in his opinion any addiional legislation is necessary to faciliate the enforcement of said law.

Confiscation in the District.-Mr. CLARK submitted the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the joint committee on the conuct of the war be directed to inquire and reort what are the objections and causes of delay the execution of the act of Congress, confiscating the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia, and whether any further legisation is necessary to secure its more prompt and general execution.

Bonds and Notes for Payment of Soldiers.—On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill (S. No. 459) to provide for a further issue of oonds of the United States, and of United States notes, and for other purposes, was read a second ime, and considered as in Committee of the

It is designed for the purpose of providing the necessary means for the payment of arrearges due the Army and Navy, and for the efficien osecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, the sum of \$200,000,000; for \$100,000,000 of which sum he may issue coupon or registered bonds, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent., and payable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years from their date and dispose of the same at the best rates he can obtain for them; and for \$50,000,000 of that sum he may issue United States notes, without inte rest, which are to be a legal tender, like the similar notes heretofore authorized, and be receivable for all loans and other public dues, ex cept customs, and payable for all debts, except interest on the public debts; and he may reissue the same when paid in, or in lieu of United States notes heretofore issued when pain in, the reissue of which is authorized by existing laws; and for the remaining \$50,000,000 he may issue Treasury notes, payable two years after date, and bearing an interest, in lawful money, of four per cent. per annum, which are also to be receivable or loans and all public dues, except customs and no interest is to be allowed, or when paid out exacted, on notes so received or paid, excep to the first day of the quarter next preceding such receipts; and these notes are at all times to be exchangeable, in sums not less than \$100, fo United States notes without interest, and made a legal tender. If, in the judgment of the Secretary of the

moted thereby, he may, instead of a part or the whole of either of the issues to be authorized by this act, issue a like amount of any other of sucl issues; but the whole amount thus issued is in no | ure, now, although such as in the outset I did no ase to exceed \$200,000,000. In addition to the notes less than one dollar

nonly called postage currency, already issued or hereafter to be issued, the Secretary of the freasury is also to be authorized to issue fractional otes of like amounts, prepared, engraved, and e Treasury Department building; and those fractional notes may be exchanged for the pos tage currency and for United States notes, and receivable in payment of dues for customs not exceeding one dollar, and of all other dues to the United States not exceeding three dollars. The sums necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not exceeding \$200,000, are hereby appropriated. And all the provisions of he acts severally entitled " An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1862, which relate the form of the bonds and notes thereby, auhorized, and the signing countersigning, and ealing of the same, and the engraving and printing thereof, and all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act first specified. are, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inc therewith, to apply to the notes and bonds thus authorized to be issued.

The bill was reported to the Senate without

amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed. Discharge of State Prisoners.-The

bill for the discharge, on bail, of State prisoners, and providing for their trial, was taken up, when Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota replied to Mr. Sauls URY of Delaware, reviewing his recent speech and his political course. He said :

When I first came to the Senate, I found th Senator from Delaware here, acting with the majority, which was led by Davis, Toombs, Benamin, Hunter, Slidell, Mason, and Wigfall, Brecknridge filled the chair. Every department of the Government was under the control of the Senator's political friends; and so absolute and espotic was the power which they wielded that minutest governmental machinery of this mighty nation could not move without sent. I cannot say how true it is, but I presume that the Senator often met in secret conclave with these men, to devise ways and means for the perpetuation of the power of that party only strength and virtue consisted in the fact that it was under the control of men bent upon the destruction of the Government, if they ould not longer control it. While associated with these conspirators, the Senator appeared to be in his proper element. So far as my poor observation went, he was happy in surrendering himself to the lead of these traitors. I think that the records of the Senate will show that, so far as his official acts in this body were concerned, he rendered them his hearty support.

It was a scathing speech, and at its close, Mr. SAULSBURY said-

Mr. President, it is not my intention in this Senate Chamber, considering that it is the Sento reply to the low scurrility and blackguardism of the fellow from Minnesota.

He was called to order; and the Presiding Offier (Mr. Sherman) directed him to take his seat. On being permitted to resume his remarks, he uttered other offensive language, was again called to order, repeatedly. He said nothing to rebut the statements of Mr. WILKINSON. On motion of Mr. Foster, the consideration of the bill was

Volunteer force for Kentucky.-Mr. HARLAN's amendment which had been adopted. transferring the raising of the force to the President, instead of the Governor of Kentucky, was reconsidered, and, after discussion, the bill was

Indian Hostilities in Minnesota,-The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Governor of Minnesota, the costs, charges, and expenses of the late defence against the Indians, was taken up, discussed, and postponed.

IN THE HOUSE. Duty on Paper .-- A notion of Mr. Colfax to discharge the Committee of Ways and Means from further consideration of the bill reducing the duties on paper, was tabled by a vote of 56 to 36, and a motion to reconsider tabled also. [So there is some hope left, of being permitted to get paper from Europe.

Patent Office. On motion of Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, declaring the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish the names of persons employed in the Pat- to their lands and extensive territory forfeited to ent Office, their duties, &c., the expenses of the United States, and all their treaties with them Bureau, &c.

Post-route from New York to Wash- to remove those Indians to some distant territory. ington.—On motion of Mr, Fenton, a select under such regulations as may be provided by ommittee of five was ordered to be appointed consider and report on the subject.

Colored Soldiers .- Mr. Stevens introduced a bill for raising a military force of 150 colored soldiers, to serve for five years, unless sooner discharged, to serve as infantry, cavalry, and artillery, as the President may see fit to direct. The second section provides that slaves, as well as reemen, be enlisted and mustered into the

Mr. Cox. I move that the bill be rejected. THE SPEAKER. That motion is not in order, at

Mr. HOLMAN. I move to lay the bill on the

table. Mr. Lovejoy demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered. Yeas, 54. Nays, 83.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table. The Bill was made the special order, for Wednesday, of next week. Fugitive Slaves from Maryland.-Mr May of Maryland, offered a Preamble and Reso lution, setting forth that large numbers of slaves

were escaping into the District, from Maryland, State declared by the President to be loyal, and nstructing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the facts and law, concerning the premises, and report such measures and legislation as may be necessary to prevent their re lease, in the District of Columbia. Mr. Lovejoy assked leave to suggest an amend

ment, which Mr. May declined. Mr. S. C. FES SENDEN moved to lay the Preamble and Resolu tions on the table, which was done, by a vote of 64 to 44. The Nays were

Messrs, William Allen, Baily, Biddle, Jacob B Blair, William G. Brown, Calvert, Clements, Cobl forning, Dunlap, Dunn, Granger, Grider, Hale Hall, Harding, Killinger, Knapp, Law, Leary Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Riddle, Robinson James S. Rollins, Segar, Shiel, John B. Steele Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Whaley, Chilton A. White, Wick-

Emancipation in Maryland.-Mr fered the following resolution; which was read onsidered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on ema and colonization be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the State of Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color, inhabitants

Emancipation in West Virginia. Mr. Brown, of Virginia, by unanimous consen-ntroduced a bill to aid the State of West Vir was read a first and second time, and referred t Ways and Means.-The House in Con-

ittee of the Whole went into a consideration of the bill to provide ways and means, for the sur ort of the Government, (House Bill, No. 659. Speeches were made by Messrs, Stevens, and SPAULDING, and colloquial discussions took place between those gentlemen, and Messrs. Thomas of Massachusetts, Bingham, Wadsworth, and Morrill of Vermont. No Conclusion was reached TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Little business was transacted in either House

the time being chiefly occupied with speeches eu logistic of the late Hon, James A. Pierce, Sens tor from Maryland, recently deceased. IN THE HOUSE. Ways and means.

The bill to provide ways and means was again taken up in the Committee of the whole, the pending question being the proposed amendment of the Republican party, with its "irrepressible co-Mr. STEVENS .- Mr. MORRILL of Vermont snoke much length, and said: I am constrained to give my vote for this meas

support, and never should have countenanced as an original proposition, because I know of no other, when the Treasury demands instant relief which is equal to the emergency and safer to adopt. I abate not a jot of my repugnance to a legisla tive attempt-not vet successful-to make ever orinted, under the direction of the Secretary, in gilt-edged paper a universal solvent or the measure of value, instead of gold and silver, and it i not my will that consents, but the poverty of the Treasury that compels me to follow the only path left open, when I consent that the paper mone policy, already established, may, if the exigence of the country demand it, be further and pursued. The patient has got accustomed to op ates, and the dose cannot now be withheld with out peril. But while granting this, I shall trust the Secretary of the Treasury will confine it to he narrowest possible limits. If we cannot of ain a foundation of rock, let us, at least, dig fo hard-pan.

He spoke against Mr. Chase's plan for displac ing the notes of State Banks, to make room for nited States notes. He was also opposed to ne gociating loans in Europe.

Some very good-natured people have suggested the propriety of negotiating loans in Europe. night content myself by saying that it is impract ticable, but I desire to show that it is impossible and undesirable. Europe has no desire to make oans for the maintenance of the United States and her power is just on a level with her desire We have more resources at our disposal than all the Governments of Europe put together have to

aggeration of our difficulties. That praise which obtained in consequence of the greater demerts of others is, perhaps, not the most valuable Use every man according to his desert, and who shall escape whipping?" applies to nations as well as to individuals. But the condition of our present indebtedness, or our expenditure and in come, is only bad when contrasted with our own prior conditions; and if the same scale relatively hould continue for some years as for the pas year, it will only place us in the same category with all the great Governments of Europe. we are needy, a little "out at the elbows," and i the market as borrowers, so are they.

He also said. The system of banking upon debts instead of noney is a double fiction, and is incapable of one Neither debts in the shape of collateral securities, nor the circulating notes based thereon, are money, but debts which may be realized and possibly changed into money. The system of banking on stock securities has been tried, and has been partially successful in the rural districts of New York, but has utterly failed almost everywhere else, as in Illinois, Indiana, and Wis-consin, and is wholly ineperative in Massachu-When well managed setts, Ohio, and Vermont. t is but a clumsy mode of banking, and one which allows one class of holders of the same securities higher privileges than others.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17. IN SENATE. Communication with

Resolved, That the committee on the conduct of

Rebel States .- Mr. HARLAN presented the folers of the South are pro-slavery, and the slaves

the war be instructed to inquire whether vessels and other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, and from places in the loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines; and if so, what vessels and other means of transportation have been thus used, under whose immediate supervision, and at what cost to the Government; and particularly whether the steamers New York and Metamora, (or either of them.) have been thus used; and, if s what law or public necessity required it; what number of such persons were thus transported; the cost of each trip; under whose imm command and supervision; what amount of property, money, (whether gold, silver, or paper,) and effects were transported on the persons and as the property of said disloyal persons; and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to and within the rebel lines, at the request of said disloyal women; and, if so, what number were thus conveyed and under what order, pretense, claim, or authority of law, such persons of African descent were thus conveyed to places within the rebel lines. Also, whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Sioux or Dakota Indians. On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the joint resolution reported

annulled; also that the President be authorized

Mr. HALR. Mr. President, I know that it is a very ungracious task to interpose a word in behalf of the Indians at this time, when the whole country has been excited by their atrocities and murderous barbarities, and more especially by the eloquent exhibition of them that has been heretofore made by the Senator from Minnesota But still there is something due to the justice and the dignity with the great nation, dealing with a feeble, ignorant, and savage tribe; and I would suggest whether it would not better comport with that justice which this nation should ever cherish toward all nations, and more especially toward feeble, weak, and dependent tribes, that there should be some tribunal established or instituted which would give an appearance of a judicial in vestigation before pronouncing the sentence which is to annul the treaty stipulations of the Government with them. It strikes me that Congress. a time when our sensibilities are so excited by the recital of the outrages of these Indians, is the tribunal that is competent to do justice to such a case; and it seems to me that it would be more n accordance with what is due to the proprie of things to have some tribunal instituted while would allow these men, whose rights are pro-posed to be annihilated, to have something approaching a judicial hearing, before we conden

After remarks by Mr. WILKINSON and Mr. Doo little, the subject was postponed till Wednesday

Court of claims. The bill to establish a ourt of claims, was taken up and discussed, at great length, without result. IN THE HOUSE .- Washington and

New York Railroad. Bill read first and second time, and referred to the select Committee Rebellion in the Seceded States, The

esolutions of Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, on the rebellion, were taken up, among which were the following : 4. That the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that any or all attempts to change or divert this line of policy is a fraud up the nation, a fraud upon the memory of the

gallant men who have sacrificed their lives, and a fraud upon the living soldiers who now stand up as a wall between their loved country and its wicked invaders. 6. That the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union, with all the privileges and immu-

nities to which they were originally entitled.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM obtained the floor, and de ivered himself of a long and remarkable speech, which he laid the blame of the rebellion on the loyal States-spoke of the Confederate Govrnment as having been "established" at an early period of the secession-condemned the Federal Administration for sending relief to Fort Sumter. and for issuing the call for 75,000 volunteers, such afterwards-censured the general war spirit of the North, in responding to the call-complained of the spirit of persecution against peace mencharacterized the loval masses sustaining the war as "the mob," whose rule was only supplanted by that of arbitrary power -denounced the usurpation of power by the President, in raising armies and suspending the habers corpus. When Congress met, it was not to restore peace, but to urge on he war. Free speech could not be enjoyed without azard of prison. He was one of those who had always opposed abolitionists, who were moved with the spirit of intervention, like Cain, who inermeddled with the sacrifices of Abel. He de plored the unfortunate dissolution of the Whig party, in 1854, and the consequent organization of He prophesied, at the time, that it would produce civil war, but the people rejected the

have been causeless and wicked, but it was a furt to be recognized. He had advocated non-coercion, from the beginning, and did still. At this point, he quoted Mr Seward's letter to Mr "For these reasons he (the President) would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogna heirs, (the secessionists.) namely, that the Federal lovernment could not reduce the seceding States o obedience by conquest, although he was dis-

osed to question that proposition. But, in fact

the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic Government could subjuggle

oroughly disaffected and insurrectionery mem-

rophecy, and stoned the prophet. He spoke of

he secession as a "Revolution, with the consent

of the majority of each seceded State. It may

He believed the South could never be conquer ed-believed that the secret purpose of the war was the abolition of slavery in the States. He did not support the war against "our brethren of the South." "Your fathers or grandfathers." said he, "were rebels, yet you now make the word rebel a reproach." The war was a war of abolilition. Can the war be continued? Where will ou get your men, or your money? The Union could be restored by compromise. Abolition was the cause of the war. Complaint had been made of the rule of the slave power, but it was the Democratic party that had ruled the country, and had raled it well, too. The interests of the white race should be exclusively considered, not the African The great West believed in the subordination of the negro, and that slavery was his best condition Slavery must continue, as the Constitution provides. Slavery was a benefit to the country, to the North as well as the South. It dispenses with the English orders of nobility. The present ivil war was only a revival of the old wars between the Cavalier and the Roundhead, the Puritan and the Liberalist, or father, a conflict upon the new issues presented by those names." New England was for war, but the West wanted peace, and would have it. Its interests were identified with the South, and would not separate from it-Let New England take heed. "I am," said he, "inexorably hostile to Puritan domination, in literature, religion, and politics." If New England would have "no Union with slaveholders" then "upon her own head be the responsibility of secession." But New Englanders, he rejoiced to know, were not all Puritans. New York City was enriched with Southern trade. Stop fighting. Make an armistice. Let slavery alone; but give no recognition of the Confederacy. Time, and the ballot box will reunite the country. The Government had failed. He was in favor of friendly foreign mediation. The war had shown the North its mistakes. Slavery is proved an element of strength, not of weakness. The non-slavehold-

are contented. African slavery will come out of the war, stronger than ever. [Yet this 'element of strength" to the rebellion. Mr. Vallandigham would have "let alone!"]

Mr. BINGHAM replied to Mr. Vallandigham repelling him, at some points, with great spirit and force, showing that the rebellion broke out under Buchanan's Administration, not Mr. Lincoln's-that the chief conspirators were members of the old Administration-that the President, in Dec. 1860, declared that the sword was not placed in the hands of Congress to preserve the Union by force"-thus giving licence to the rebellion, and, n effect, promising submission to it. He reminded the House, also, of Mr. Vallandigham's own proposal to divide the Union into "four sections." I was the Democratic party that broke up the "old status of slavery and the Constitution," for the purpose of upholding slavery by Federal arms. We regret that Mr. B. should not have pointed out the true "status of slavery" under the Constitution, as being proscribed by it, and required to

THURSDAY, JAN, 15, IN SENATE. Claims on France.-On the neph the foot out the ic I did not Mr. V Senator

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On this YEAS-

Ordered, That the bill (S. No. 114) to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of clai American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801, be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign

[We remember that among our earliest reading of Congress news, in our boyhood, these same claims were matter of Congressional action. In maturer years, we become connected, in commercial business, with some of the claimants for satisfaction for these spoliations, and now, at three score and ten, we have to chronicle the proceedings of Congress, on the same subject! Truly, the "laws delay" and the tardiness of legislative and diplomatic redress are, alike, nuisances requiring abatement.

Military Academy Appropriations. On motion, the tall (H. R. No. 611) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, Academy is considered, as in Committee of the

The bill was opposed, and the consequent debate was the principal feature of the day. Messrs. Wade, Lane, and Trumbull spoke against Messrs, water Messrs, Wilson, of Massachusetts Mesmith, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Davis, and McDongall, in its favor. The merits or demerits of the Military Academy at West Point, came under considerasion.

Against the Academy, it was urged by MR. Wars that the institution has been of no usewas the hot bed in which the rebellion was hatched, that nearly half the students educated there were rebels-such were its fruits-it is creates a military aristocracy. Men get into the may "sponge" an education out of the government, whether they have a military turn of mind selves, as statesmen and political aspirants do.

The education at West Point is calculated to make engineers, nothing else. In reply, it was said by MR. Wilson that the

esides those educated at West Point.

Mg. Nesmirii said, treason was also hatched in the Senate and in the Treasury Department. Must they also be unsupported?

ME. Davis said the Confederate Army have better generals than ours-mostly educated at West Point. He wished we had more of them. He said this in reply to intimations that West Point officers were less competent than others.

Mr. Fosten said there must be public education for military men. Washington deplored our deficiency in that respect. We had to send to France for military engineers. Let us not increase discord between the officers of the army. Leading robels had been educated at Yale College, and at other northern Colleges

Mr. WADE replied - Yale College is not maintained by the Federal Government. This overshadowing institution at West Point buries every graduate who emanates from any other.—Genius hostile to our nation and disastrous to human free- boats and men did nobly. will seek an education. The education at West dom. Point confers no military experience.

Mr. Poweror said. We are not to attribute the failure or success of a man to the place of his education or birth. If we were to look over the civil list of officers connected with this Govern- and appointing Gen. Longstreet in his place. ment, we should not find success in every one of them; we should not find genius; I suppose we might find patriotism : we might find honesty but to suppose that every institution is to be chargeable, for all time to come, with the success or the failure of its graduates is to load down an institution with a burden which it cannot sustain. graduated at your theological seminaries. Why not pile on to your theological seminaries in the States all the treason and crimes that may rebel States? They have taken up this rebellion in their churches and prayed for it; they have baptized it; they have called it a holy thing; they have prostituted the fountains of learning and religion; and yet they graduated at your theologi-Do you propose now to commence tirade against the theological seminaries of the because such men have graduated in those institutions? For my own part, sir, I shall vote for this bill, and I do not propose to charge men who have graduated there. They have folfollowed the fortunes and been identified with the interests of their States and their associations; but Williams College, nor any other institution, is to bear the odium or receive the praise of what they have done or neglected to do.

Mr. Wade described the process by which students at West Point were educated into aristo- Government is strongly urged to make cratic southern views, and denied a position, unless they yielded to them.

Mr. Wilson replied that this was the case in the other literary institutions of the country. Slavery had cast its malign influence over West Point, as it had over all our seats of learning.

The Senator from Ohio argues against this institution from the abuses of the past. Thank God, sir, the domination of these pro-slavery disunion men has passed away forever on this continent, Military Academy has passed out of their control, I trust to return no more forever, and it is unjust to argue against the institution from the of the past, when we hope that in the future it is to be what it ought to be, an institution as liberal as any of the educational institutions of

Mr. Wade contended that the Institution was aristocratic

Why, sir, in this we have imitated the English aristocratical system; we have not come up to the glorious military institutions of France, for there, by the shrewdness, by the intellect, by the perspicacity of mind and clear-headedness of a Bonaparte, he made it so that the humblest soldier in rance may aspire to the highest position in her armies. There is no place in that empire to which the humblest soldier may not aspire, with the hope of reaching a high mark. England is an exception. There her accursed aristocracy stands between every man and his laudable ambition; but in France, and on the continent, it is not so. Consequently, of all the successful martial nations of the world, France stands out as an example.

Should we, in a democratic country like this. institute and uphold an institution that could not hold sway in the empire of France an hour? No, sir; it is mere political bigotry that binds us down and chains us to this accursed institution-nothing and chains us to this accursed institution—nothing else than that. All its fruits are pernicious. An army of American soldiers should be aspirants to the highest offices in the nation.

Mr. Wilson replied, I venture to say there are

more officers of the Army who where born in poverty and in early life struggled with proverty, in the Army to-day, than there would have been had there been no West Point, West Point has been an institution through which poor young men of the country passed into the Army. Had the appointments been mere political appointments, ev would have been more aristocratical, to use the Senator's phrase, than they have been under that institution. West Point is open to the poorest young men in the country, and a full proportion, a majority, of the graduates of that institution have been young men without any fortune in the world. Only two or three years ago a poor frish boy graduated at the head or his class of James Buchanar, within three of the foot of his class; and yet the Senator throws out the idea that the institution is against the as-

pirations of the poor.

Mr. Wade. That is not what I was arguing. I did not speak of the appointees of that institu-tion in that connection; but I spoke of the pro-priety of allowing men to rise from the ranks of the regular Army, and I said that this institution

interfered with that.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. As to that, the Senator from Iowa has stated what is the fact, that you may continue this institution and you can furnish from it only a small portion of the officers of the Army.

On this point a colloquy was continued for some

The bill was passed by the following vote. YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Browning, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, King, Latham, McDougall, Morrill,

Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Missouri—29. NAYS-Messrs. Chandler, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wright—10.

> THE WAR. SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Little news of importance reaches us, as yet,

regarding army movements. The dailies are occupied, principally, with additional details of the engagements chronicled in our last. The Army of the Potomac is still en-

camped at Falmouth. There are rumors that a move is "about to be made," but they seem to have little foundation, excepting in the facts that a reconnoitering expedition has recently taken place, and that no more passes are granted to the Army, at present. The Surgeon-General has reported favorably on the sanitary condition of the Army. There are some complaints, among the men, regarding the quality and quantity of their food. The rebels are said to be strengthening their position.

Springfield.- Futher particulars regarding the recent contest at Springfield Mo., fully confirm the account of a Union victory. The battle lasted thirteen hours. The rebels opened fire on the town without giving warning. Their force numbered 5,000, while ours was little more than half that number. We, however, succeeded in repulsing them, with a loss, on their part, of 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; the famous gueranomalous in its character—anti-republican— rilla McGould, being among the killed, and Porter one of the seriously wounded. At latest acinstitution by mendicant solicitation, that they counts, the rebels were in full retreat towards Arkansas.

Reported victory in Arkansas .-- A or no. Take away this monopoly : and let men of dispatch from Cairo says that Arkansas Post military genius and aspiration get educated, them. has been captured by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday. The rebel loss is set down at a high figure.

Affairs in Tennessee.—Gen. Rosecrans men educated at West Point have been quite as does not appear to be following up his recent vic loval as the men of the country generally-West tory. His command, which is designated "the Point was not a nursery of treason. There were Army of the Cumberland," is about being reorevils connected with the school, as with other ganized, in accordance with instructions from Washington. It is to consist of three Army Corps, The country is dissatisfied with other officers known as the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twentyfirst, under commands, respectively, of Genl Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden. Gen. Rosecrans has issued the following order relative to the imprisonment of rebel officers:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Jan. 6, 1863.

General Order No.—

The general commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the confederate army, taken prisoners by forces under his command, that, owing to the barbarous measure announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation, denying parole to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner.

It is a matter of regret to him that this rigor appears to be neccessary. He trusts that such remonstrance as may be made in the name of thing important is on foot, in Gen. Burnside's justice, humanity, and civilization may reach the army; but other reports assert that "all is quiet. confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable him to accord to their officers the privileges which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even

By command of Gen. ROSECRANS. C. Goddard, A. A. G. The rebels have wreaked their vengence upon Bragg, for his recent failure, by removing him,

New Orleans .- The Illinois with New Orleans states to the 8th has arrived. Details of dent of the N. Y. Tribune, says that Military the recent disaster at Galveston are given by cor- Gov. Stanly is exceedingly unpopular among the respondents, and confirm, in the main, the account | truly loyal portion of the people. He is accused | such abomination be tolerated as slave breeding contained in our last. Admiral Farragut has by them of favoritism towards rebels, and undue states and a slave market-if you are to earn the the second States are full of sent the Brooklyn, the Sciota, and half a dozen harshness to unionists; of tyranny, injustice, and ymen who are rebels, and yet they have all of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at bitter partizan prejudice, A public meeting of Father. It is for your free country to decide all hazards, and if pessible, destroy the rebel gun- Unionists is in contemplation, to memoralize Conboats at Bayou Buffalo. The expedition up the gress for the appointment of a Committee to come have been committed by men in the pulpits of the Mississippi, which should have co-operated with there, and investigate the whole matter. This Gen. Sherman, had not started!

lion prospects dismal.—A dispatch from Washing-ton to an evening paper states that the papers re-"resolutions adopted by an indignation meeting cently captured by our blockading fleet comprise some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe. They give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the upon West Point the crimes or the disloyalty of rebels. They also furnish the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These dispatches arrived at Washington on Tuesday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. The these captured dispatches, and will do so, as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of .- Times.

The Emancipation .- Gen. Milroy's proclamation carrying out President Lincoln's eman-cipation edict—the first Military order of the kind published since Jan. 1.—HEADQUARTERS, WINCHESTER, Va, Jan. 5, 1863.—Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring that all persons held as slaves in certain designated States and parts of States are and hence-forward shall be free," and that the executive government of the United States, including the nilitary and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; and whereas, the county of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the proclamation of the President, in which the slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said county, of

said proclamation, and of my intention to main-tain and enforce the same. I expect all citizens to yield a ready complice with the proclamation of the chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the fede-

ral government and dealt with accordingly.
All persons liberated by said proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and im-mediately betake themselves to useful occupa-

The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation, and to yield their ready co-operation to its enforcement.

R. H. MILROY, Brigadier General Commanding. MONDAY, JAN. 19. Arkansas. The reported capture of Arka sas Post confirmed. Union arms are once more successful. The capture of Arkansas Post-situated on the Arkansas river, about fifty miles from its junction with the Mississippi, and comnanding the route to the State Capital-is an important victory. The State is now, virtually, in Union hands. We give, below, the official report of Gen. McClernand, and some additional particulars communicated by the correspondent

of the Associated Press. MEMPHIS. Jan. 14. Major-Gen. H.W. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief: The following despatch is just received:
Headquarters. Army of the Mississippi,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Depart ment of the Tennessee:

I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas, to-day, at one o'clock, having stormed the ene my's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to thousand, together with all his stores, animals,

and munitions of war.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilrated, accomplishing this complete John A. McClernand, liantly co-op success.

(Signed.) Major-General Commanding.
U. S. GRANT, Major-General. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 17.

The ram Storm left Arkansas Post on Monday, and arrived here to-day.

She confirms the capture of that place.

The attack was made on Friday evening, by

the gunboats.

The land forces debarked two miles below. and marched to the rear of the rebel fortifications

The rebels replied to the fire, doing some dam

age to the gunboats.
Three balls entered the port-holes of the Lexington, killing four men.
The main fort, which is represented as very strong, surrendered on Sunday.

The officers of the Storm say that six rebel reg.

iments were captured in the earthworks, at day-light, on Monday. Two Texas regiments who came to reinforce the place, being ignorant that it had surrendered vere also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels, from the steamer Blue Wing, some time since

was recaptured. A reconnoissance which was sent up the river had not returned when the Storm left Our loss was not so heavy as at first reported. Tennessee. Capture of Union boats. Bar-

barity of the rebels. Clouds and sunshine alternate. We have next to chronicle a Union reverse in l'ennessee, by which five steamboats and one gunboat, with valuable stores, have fallen into rebel hands. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, gives the facts, which the Tribune thus ummarizes:

Dispatches from Nashville, dated Friday, say that the rebel Gen. Forrest, with 4,000 men, and 12 guns, attacked our relief and storeships coming up the Cumberland River, capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat Slidell. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who, in jump ing from them, while burning, were shot in the water. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided, and left to starve on shore. The boats were all burned, af ter being robbed of valuables. The officers and soldiers were stripped of clothing and paroled. Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville ailroad have been destroyed, and mail commun ication cannot be resumed for some time. At entire rebel regiment, numbering about 300 men deserted and came into our outpost, 15 miles be yond Murfreesboro on Thursday. The Chatta-nooga Rebel reports a large fleet of gunboats and ransports ascending the Mississippi river on the 13th inst.

Naval movement on foot. On Sunday our men-of-war, the iron-clads Nahant and Wee hawken, and the steam-sloops Lackawanna and Iroquois, sailed from the Port of New York bound on important service.

Prisoners of War. The disposal of officers consequence of the declaration of Jeff. Davis that captured Union officers are to be regarded as criminals, Gen. Halleck has issued the follow

No officers, prisoners of war, will be release on parole, until further orders. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

The Alabama's last reported captures were the bark Parker Cook, of Boston, for Aux Cayes. She was burned. The schooner Union was also taken, but as the cargo was owned by British subjects, she was spared, a bond being given for the vessel .- Trib

TUESDAY, JAN 20.

The papers, this morning are unusually bare of news regarding military movements. There are in one or two instances, intimations that some

An official account of the capture of Arkansas Post, by Admiral Porter, appears, but gives little additional intelligence, excepting that our loss, in though fighting for a cause which he considers killed and wounded, was thirty-one. Our gun-

Twelve of the Union fleet of gunboats have arrived at Nashville.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Stanly and the loyal citizens of North Carolina .-- The Newbern corresponshould be done by all means. The retention of Interupted rebel despatches. - Rebel. Gov. Stanly in the important office he occupies is in your providential mission. While your enthu of Union and free-labor men, held in the Court House, at Beaufort, on the 6th inst. "The Chairman, Mr. Congleton," says the Tribune correspondent, " is an old and highly respectable first proposed free suffrage in North Carolina, and the abolition of landed qualifications. He is President of the Carteret County Free-Labor As-such a glorious consummation will cement Great Britain to the United States in close and enduring sociation, and a gentleman of excellent qualities and high character." The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union men of Eastern North Carolina regard with unqualified indignation the admission of traitors and Rebels to an equality at the ballot-box with loyal men; and that we will not submit to be trodden down under the cloven hoof of treason, shown in the recent sham election for a Representative to Congress from this district.

Resolved. That the oath of allegiance is an dispensable test of loyalty, and that loyalty is a necessary qualification of an elector. We therefore protest against the recognition of such votes as were cast by persons who had not complied with this condition, and against the admission to a seat of any man thereby elected.

Resolved, That the instructions of Gov. Stanly to his Inspectors of Election, that the oath of alegiance should not be exacted of citizens of North Carolina desiring to vote, but that the ballots of all such should be received, are in direct contravention of the terms of his proclama-tion ordering the election, which expressly limits

the right of suffrage to "loyal citizens." Resolved, That the active interference of the Military Governor in favor of a particular candidate, and the improper influence brought to bear upon the voters by him and his agents, to control the election, demand our severest reprobation and deserve the censure of all good men.

Resolved, That in the name of the country and of justice, we respectfully request of Congress that a Commission be appointed and sent hither to investigate the grave charges currently made against Gov. Stanly, with a view to his immediate

emoval if, they be substantiated. Resolved, That we indignantly repel the insul offered to loyal native North Carolinians by Edward Stanly in stigmatizing the Free-Labor Association as an "Abolition concern." We adhere to the wise plan of compensated emancipation, as declared by the President of the United States; and we denounce Gov. Stanly's industrious discouragement of this movement as treacherous to the Administration which gives him office, and as vitally treasonable to the Republic.

Resolved, That the bestowal of office upon dis-

oyal men; the granting of safeguards to enemies of the Government, and sending protections to Rebels outside of the lines; giving permits to them to carry salt and other merchandize; feeding Secession families at the expense of the Government and of Union citizens; refusing the same ssistance to the latter, and tyrannizing over them; and preferring the foes of the country to its friends—all of which flagrant offences have been committed by the Military Governor-make him a far more fit representative of the Rebel Confederacy than of the National Government.

Charles Sumner is re-elected to the U. S enate, by an overwhelming majority.

The N. Y. State Assembly has not yet neceeded in choosing a Speaker. Funeral of Gen. Mitchel.—The funeral of the lamented Gen. O. M. Mitchel, whose remains were brought to New York in the steamer Star of the South, took place at the Church of

the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Friday of last week. But little publicity was given to the funeral, and the services were conducted quietly, and with no display. A beautiful and appropriate sermon was delivered, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, after which the remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress, appears, in full, in some of the New York dailies. He takes a cheerful view of the military George Thompson
Jacob Bright, Alderley
Edge situation of " the Confederacy," adverting to the

Two miles below the main fort, the rebels had repulse of Gens. Burnside and Sherman, and the erected earthworks, which were shelled by our capture of Galveston, declares his firm determination. Handel Cossham, Bristol Rev. H. P. Bowen, Brentwood Wood nation never to yield to the Federal Government. which latter Power, he flatters himself, will soon become weary of the war, and conclude a peace favorable to the "Confederacy." He complains bitterly of the attitude of Foreign Nations; alludes to financial matters, which he owns, look rather dark at present; and prates much of the 'righteousness" of the rebel cause, and his confidence of "ultimate victory." The Emancipation Proclamation-the "Pope's Bull against the comet"--calls forth his most extrangant anathemas. He threatens death to all officers of the Federal Army, taken prisoners in the rebel States. Proof positive that he fears its efficiency.

#### FOREIGN.

Europe.-The China, from Liverpool, Jan. 3 via Queenstown, Jan. 4, has arrived, with two days later intelligence. We are now enabled to to publish the admirable Address of the meeting of Manchester operatives to President Lincoln, to which we alluded last week.

Address of the Operatives of Manchester to President Lincoln.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United As citizens of Manchester, assembled at the Free Trade Hall, we beg to express our fraternal sentiments towards you and your country. We rejoice in your greatness, as an outgrowth of England, whose blood and language you share, whose orderly and legal freedom you have applied to new circumstances over a region immeasurably greater than our own. We honor your free tates as a singularly happy abode for the working millions, where industry is honored. One thing alone has, in the past, lessened our sympathy with your country, and our confidence in itwe mean the ascendency of politicians who not merely maintained negro slavery, but desired to extend and root it more firmly. Since we have discerned, however, that the victory of the free North, in the war which has so sorely distressed us as well as afflicted you, will strike off the fetters of the slave, you have attracted our warm and earnest sympathy. We joyfully honor you, as the President and the Congress with you, for many decisive steps toward practically exemplifying your belief in the words of your great ounders. "All men are created free and equal." You have procured the liberation of the slaves in the district around Washington, and thereby made the center of your federation visibly free. You have enforced the laws against the slave trade, and kept up your fleet against it, even while every ship was wanted for service in your terrible You have nobly decided to receive ambassadors from the negro republics of Hayti and Liberia, thus forever renouncing that unworthy prejudice which refused the rights of humanity to en and women on account of their color. In H. Weston order more effectually to stop the slave trade, you have made with our Queen a treaty, which your Senate has ratified, for the right of mutual search. Your Congress has decreed freedom as the law, forever, in the vast unoccupied or halfsettled territories which are directly subject to its legislative power. It has offered pecuniary aid to all states which will enact emancipation locally, and has forbidden your generals to restore fugitive slaves who seek their protection. You have enreated the slave-masters to accept these moderate offers; and, after long and patient waiting, you, as commander-in-chief of the army, have appointed to-morrow, 1st of January, 1863, as the unconditional freedom for the slaves of the rebel states. Heartily do we congratulate you and your country on this humane and righteous course. We assume that you cannot now stor short of a complete uprooting of slavery. would not become us to dictate any details, there are broad principles of humanity which must guide you. If complete emancipation in some states be deferred, though only to a predetermined day, still, in the interval, human beings should not be counted chattels. Women must have rights of chastity and of maternity, men the rights of husbands, masters the liberty of manunission. Justice demands for the black, no than for the white, the protection of law, that his voice be heard in your courts. Nor must any high reward of all your sacrifices, in the approva whether anything but immediate and total emancipation can secure the most indispensable rights of humanity against the inveterate wickedness of local laws and local executives. We implore you, for your own honor and welfare, not to faint siasm is affame, and the tide of events runs high, let the work be finished effectually. Leave no root of bitterness to spring up and work fresh misery to your children. It is a mighty task indeed to reorganize the industry, not only of four millions of the colored race, but of five millions of whites. Nevertheless, the vast progress you have made, in the short space of twenty months citizen of Beaufort, 64 years of age, who has two fills us with hope that every stain on your freedom sons, natives, like himself, of the State, in the will shortly be removed, and that the crasure of National Army. Mr. Congleton is the man who that foul blot upon civilization and Christianity chattel slavery—during your presidency, will cause the name of Abraham Lincoln to be honored

> proclamation of freedom." An Emancipation Society has recently been formed in London. We clip from the Star an account of its organization, together with a list of its officers.

and revered by posterity. We are certain that

regards. Our interests, morever, are identified

with yours. We are truly one people, though

locally separate. And if you have any ill-wishers

here, be assured they are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to stir up quarrels between us, from the very day in

which your country becomes, undeniably and with-

out exception, the home of the free. Accept our high admiration of your firmness in upholding the

## EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

At a Conference held in London, Nov. 11, 1862, It was resolved,—"That this meeting being im-ressed with the importance of adopting means to counteract the alleged sympathy of this country, with the so-called Southern Confederacy of America, and especially to encourage the United States Government the prosecution of an Emancipation policy,-resolves itself into a society to carry out the above named object, and to be called the Emancipation Soci-

CHAIRMAN. WILLIAM EVANS, 38 Gordon Square, W. C. JOINT TREASURERS.
A. TAYLOR, M. P., Aubry House, Notting Hill, W. W. T. MALLESON, 94 Holborn Hill, E. C. HONORARY SECRETARY.

F. W. CHESSON, 34 Newington Crescent, S. BANKERS. Messrs. OLDINGS, OSBORNE, & Co., 29 Clement's Lane, E. C.

OFFICES: 65 Fleet street. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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va Scotia The French Emperor, in his New Year's speech, expressed the desire to maintain amicable relations with Foreign Nations. Cardinal Morlat, Archbishop of Paris, is dead. In China the rebels had lost a great battle, and the Russians had again offered their assistance to the atives who may have such claims against the gov government, for the capture of Nankin. Cotton had an upward tendency. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols closed at

South America .- The brig Costa Ric has arrived. A destructive conflagration had taken place at Aspinwall, New Granada, destroying one half the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS .- Rev. Dr. Cheever will repeat, by request, next Sabbath evening, in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse on the pretended annihilation of Moses, by the arithmetic of Bishop Colenso. Services at half-past seven.

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From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th.

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.—The advertisement f Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day' Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so -while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public

confidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS. - Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messis. N., G. & C. From the Irish American of Oct 4th

Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their rel ernment. The low rate of fees which they charge i one of the noticeable feature of their card. Partie having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which eeded only presentation. So glaring had these im-ositions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are presely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT &

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully. Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP. of New York Messis. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, of New York, are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business. From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in evry part of the country are now seeking a reliable nel through which they can collect bounties pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entir

confidence.
From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement of Messis, Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentle propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and re-sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sevral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we com nend them to public confidence and patronage

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-TLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for sol-diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with ful confidence, and wish that many of our countrymer would engage their services. As soon as their claim

are collected, they will be paid without delay. From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per,] of September 23d, 1862. BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS. Messts. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have an ffice in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of business take charge of such matters at a small ex

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New York November 21, 1862. 135 West 12th street. Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago my feet we

frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off portions of the flesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few applications of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now can wear my usual size shoe or boot. I would not take twenty-five dollars for the bottle of medicine. You can publish this if you wish. Yours truly,

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From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvan-t.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and the best which can be purchased." LOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the

Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the civer—colored in counties and States. Frice, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rol ers Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862. JAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11, J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the sippi River, with price per hundred copies. Re miral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mis quadron, is authorized to purchase as many as uired for that squadron.

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Box 4381, [New-York.

# Family Miscellany.

THE WESTERN WOODS. BY MARY H. C. BOOTH.

I cannot see the glittering Alps that sparkle on I gaze upon their snowy peaks, but on another light—
I look beyond the haze of years to the Indian Summer days,

And I see the boundless prairies of the Western World ablaze.

I hear the crackling of the fire upon the distant The soft and rosy atmosphere comes dreaming o'er the seas— The balmy Indian Summer air that mellows all And lays the Autumn's drapery upon the Win-

ter's breast. The magic of the hazy air has borne me back To the cabin by the maple grove, beside the prairie plain,—
I sit within the long dry grass, and watch the untraveled way.
And I see my pretty little fawns, under the oaks

the grass,
And then I hear a footstep near—I'll wait, and shells, minerals &c." let it pass— And so I fold my trembling hands across my half-shut eyes, But it cannot close the vision out between me and

heart a flutter,
And this was all, that I recall, 'twas possible to utter: I wished the creeping twilight tide on fleeter

wings had sped, And this is what I thought about, but I know not what I said. But this I know, the sunset's glow had made my pale check rosy, I feared the flush was like a blush—I stoop'd and

plucked a posy, Twas but a faded prairie flower, and neighbor Philip smiled,—
"O, come," said he, "and walk with me, the airs We wandered to a woodland stream, and heard a

wild swan sing; We saw a flock of pigeons soar above us, on the wing; We heard the whirring partridge pass, and startled up a roe. Yet how we came to frighten her, is more than I

We never could have talked aloud, I know not if at all; --You might have heard a breathing bird, or the As if some low-toned words of his were woven in

It must have been his eyes that spoke-'twas nothing but his eyes;

A roe might just as well have run from the starlight of the skies; Yet I remember, while I think, of how I tried to

As I felt him coming through the grass in the We stepped across a babbling brook; the wild ducks were asleep Among the fragrant water-flowers, in slumber

How levely it must be to rest in such a wild-wood With silver sands beneath the feet and the stars of heaven o'erhead.

We heard the prairie chickens peep from out mother's speckled breast; And though the early stars were out, we heard the whistling quail,— Were I to tell of all we heard, my pen and ink

And yet the loudest sound of all was in each bing breast. sweet, wild unrest:

But I only see the Western Woods, and hear my own heart's sound.

ZURICH, Switzerland. THE SECRET OF PIETY

## FROM THE PERSIAN.

A pining sceptic towards a raptured saint in And asked him how the Boundless Lover, God mile divine across the saint's pale features

bliss shut out, night of sin forlorn and wilderness of doubt,

For o'er my own dim tracks thy dark experience Now list and ponder deep, the secret while I tell Ot all the lore with which angelic bosoms swell.

Ot all the lore with which angelic bosoms swell.

do worship.

That cruel man is darkly alienate from God; But he that lives, embracing all that is, in love, To dwell with him, God bursts all bounds, below,

## TRIFLES

The massive gates of Circumstance Are turned upon the smallest hinge, And thus some seeming pettiest chance Oft gives our life its after-tinge.

The trifles of our daily lives, The common things scarce worth recall. Whereof no visible trace survives, These are the mainsprings, after all.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

#### BY MRS, MARIA GOODELL FROST.\* CHAPTER J.

ELMWOOD PARSONAGE.

house, was the old parsonage at Elmwood. But few traces remained of the red paint that flowers are beautiful, grow where they will- others happy, in the regeneration of a fallen its odd little windows, and queer old fashionand great, square, low ceiled parlors on either hand, divided by a curious arched spaceway from which ascended a winding flight of stairs, once green, but now dull and timeworn.

So thought the young minister, fresh from college, as, with some misgivings, he introduced to its barren walls, his carefully chosen

A fine row of elm trees, fronting the wide green lawn, and a great, grand old garden, with its fruits and flowers, were the only compensation for the entire destitution of artistic beauty.

"I always loved Gothic windows, and there they are;" said the young wife; "did you ever see any thing so perfect, Henry, as that row of elms? Each one is like a solemn old cathedral, blossoming out in greenness and beauty."

"Yes, Emily; it is supposed that the idea of the Gothic architecture was originally stolen from nature, and a beautiful one it is," replied Mr. Stanley.

"How often have I admired the artistic arrangement of the unleaved boughs, without even thinking of the great lesson they teach." "God is the great artizan, a model for us, in

\* Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by
Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court
of the United States, for the Southern District of New-york.

weariness, till now, arrived at womanhood,

field," said Mr. Stanley in reply.

"What a nice nook for my piano," said deep recess formed in the wall, on the middle when Milly, looking playfully up, said :

of one side." "It seems to me, Emily, that the elegant furniture your uncle has given you will be oddly out of place, in our old fashioned home."

ity will add a new charm to our rural home. if not in the foreground, at a side door or un-Now here, for example, where one would ex- der the balcony." pect to see a high post bed-stead, with dark "Milly, you rogue !" she answered, the colblue hangings, and a blue and white counter- or deepening. "Well, what else." pane, woven by some ancient dame, what an drawers, with brass rings, or a side board, we these days." will have our family library. This corner, "God grant it!" was the earnest reply. where old father Time has reigned supreme, " If I had not so bright a future, life would and kept up his eternal clicking, for ever so look very dark to me." The lovely creatures spring aside, and dart across many years, we will devote to a cabinet of Tears came into Milly's eyes for a moment

So the young wife cheerily planned, and, "Why, Sarah, the world is not so bad; it while she rapidly explored every dark corner, has dealt kindly with you, very kindly, I am and queer old cupboard, hidden away in the sure." wall, it seemed to the young husband that "Yes," said Sarah, slowly. "Though my You came so still, dear neighbor Phil, you set my sunbeams were gathering here and there, and dear mother has been taken from me, and my filling every nook with light and joy, and prom- health is gone, in a measure, I have many

> comfortable to have some romance in one's ed." good practical account."

sanctify to God and duty every natural gift Yet, Milly, acknowledge that in all this there indeed work our ruin," replied Mr. Stauley. ify refined taste, to cultivate the mind, or sat-

"You have expressed it exactly," said Emissfy the ambition." beautiful vine-wreathed porch, where the rich should be the most refined spot on earth, and and potash in grapes. Durkheim is a fashiongreen clusters of fruit were already forming. Nature's grand temple thrown wide open to able watering-place, like Saratoga, where pering summer studio! just the place to inspire rior to the finest works of art, for her most ness and freshness to one's mind. That row charms." fightest leaflet's fall.

I think that Philip did not speak, and yet it really of elms, that grassy lawn, are so suggestive, "It may be so, but either I cannot or will they lead one perpetually to reverie."

> and making duty second to domestic joys," ture, as beautiful and bright as a fairy dream." said Mr. Stanley, who, forgetful of his fore- "In which Sir Edward is the king of fairies, bodings and misgivings, was now giving himself who comes to woo you, I suppose," said Milly, up to intense happiness.

parsonage, and now a few words with regard Edward, Milly, and then you would not blame quantity which he intends to cat. The amount to its locality will complete this picture. Elm- me. He is a noble man, and it is right for me wood was a serene little hamlet, in a quiet to build chateaux en Espagne, when thinkcountry town, having little to recommend it, ing of him; but they are not all of him, though save to the lovers of natural beauty, quiet, love may be their coloring." and reflection. There were souls to be saved, here, minds

to be molded and, however unsophisticated in see the light fade in her companion's face, and the world's eyes, it might appear, still, evils ex- the evelids droop; then went on. their hidden nest:—
Twas time that they were fast asleep 'neath their isted that needed removal, and, as every where,

"I love to dream away sunset hours like were deep prejudices to be uprooted.

The old church yard joined the parsonage tawn were several other dwellings, and beyond it cottages of more modern style. The parsonage was the very oldest house in Elmwood. and bore upon its sable roof the weight of many a time honored tale. But with this we have nothing to do. Our business is with the parsonage and its present inmates.

#### For the Principia. THE BUILDERS.

Brightly the sun looked in at the window girls were sitting, talking, as girls will, of joys, lifice, to see it come tumbling down about my past, present, or to come; for, to a young feet, crushing in its fall my very life out." maiden, life and joy are synonomous terms, "You build too much in earnest." epared am I, with thy sad lot to sympathise, whose united harmonies fill her being with an elasticity of motion and freshness of beauty so both you and I. Sarah, though you are rich

days they had spent together, in play at home, there is a real house to be built, and time is so in study at school, in rambles afterward over brief." the green hills, when not a care disturbed them; then of friends, early friends, who had grown up with them, some of whom were just | tion to our air plan. It should stand on terra entering upon life's active duties, and some had firma, on a broad base, with enduring foundaalready passed over death's dark river, or tion, raised not in an hour, but being just the

Then came talk of themselves, during the years they had been separated; of new ties so much time to build it." formed, of new associations, and fairer scenes beyond their native village; for they had each | not afford, then, not to have built it." visited the great world, had seen for themselves its wonders, had learned its ways, and derived | siast ?" therefrom each an impress for good or evil "Let me see-walls, of faith ;-windows, which henceforth would not leave them.

They were very unlike, these two young girls, and very different had been their lives. The elder, of wealthy parentage, like a tropical flower had ripened into womanhood, sunned the more it gives the more it has to give. I A dusky, quaint looking, gambrel roofed the other, a wayside violet, had been nurtured Sarah, and do His work, giving our hearts and military purposes? amid wind and storm, sunshine and cloud. But our hands to it, forgetting ourselves in making once adorned its broad front, and, but for the should the opening buds of womanhood be less world." green wood shade of firmly rooted trees and so? Nature still keeps her original purity, vines, it must have presented a sorry appear- but alas, that our fairer flowers should so early ance to the traveler. Dismal enough were be contaminated by the atmosphere of social knew through what a conflict she had gained ed, iron latched doors, its dark stairways, and honors should so often rob them of their

evils around them; that fashion and riches sweetness, and us of the inspiration to goodness drawn from a young girl's life ! It was a pretty picture the sunlight made,

as it lay softly upon the carpet, that pleasant afternoon, lighting up the faces of our young friends with a bright and cheerful glow, touching the dark locks of the one with its silver polish, and sprinkling the younger's with golden dust. Fair representatives of two classes in life, the rich and the poor, but each of the higher type, they sat there, mingling their common sympathies. Not perhaps because of affection; their ways had parted long ago, and the rich seldom stoop to love one in the social rank beneath them, after the days of childhood; yet sometimes, though an instinct naturdered whether her dreams of happiness were al to all, they are forced to acknowledge superior merit, and to pay tribute to the kingdom of mind. This was why Sarah Morton sought her friend's companionship. Both had cultivated intellects, both loved the paths of knowledge, but in genius and talent the young er had always excelled, and won at the same time the envy and admiration of all her associates. Nor was the early promise vain. Gentle, unassuming, but self-reliant, she had press-

the every day work-world, as in the moral she could stand proudly by the side of more highly favored ones, and feel no blush of shame. Sarah gazed at her wonderingly, as she spoke Emily, as she turned from the window to a of these past struggles with so bright a face,

> "I had a dream about you, last night, Sa "Of me? Pray what did you dream?"

"That I met you sitting in a splendid libra-"Not at all! I like contrast, and I like ry looking very happy,-that tall friend of these quaint old houses. You shall see, when yours by your side of course—these men must I have arranged things, that the very singular- always appear in a picture, to make it perfect,

"Not much, for I awoke just then, thinking agreeable surprise will be a modern piano! And how that sometimes a dream is not all a dream, there, in that nook, instead of a chest of that it might turn to bright reality one of

but smiling through them she said, softly :

blessings left. Yet if I knew I must live in "You see, Henry," said Emily, gaily, "it is this quiet village all my life, I should be wretch-

composition. I have always been told that "Should you? With a tender father, lovmy proclivity to romance would be my ruin, ing brothers and sisters, a pleasant home, kind but I have determined to bring it to some friends, and this beautiful scenery all around

"That is quite right, Emily. We may "Are you sketching a second Sunny Side? or propensity which, unconsecrated thus, might is not much to please delicate fancy, to grat-

ily, as she suddenly opened a door upon a "Partly true; yet quite untrue. Home Do see here, is not this grand? what a charm-us, here, has objects of interest infinitely supethought! Such places seem to lend their green- perfect works are only Nature's borrowed

not be satisfied here. I hope for a better destiny. "The only danger is of loving home too well. I love to sit and build air-eastles about the fu-

laughing. Thus much for an introduction to Elmwood "No! yes, I will own it. You should know

> "It's a bright color," interrupted Milly. Sarah looked up inquiringly, just in time

these. My fancies take rainbow hues, just like the clouds over there, and my future life

"I used to," said Milly, with a returning smile. " but not now "

"Because they don't repay one's time in building "

" That is not it." "Well then, because they crumble so easily

" How ?" "Why, we give to their construction our best thoughts, our choicest desires, our fondest hopes, the very essence of our souls, and it is not As thus, in wise and pitying love, he poured his of a pleasant little parlor, where two young pleasant to me, after erecting such an airy ed-

"I believe in being in earnest. I fear that

They sat and talked ;-of the bright young to spend one's time building play houses when "What plan would you adopt, then?" "Ground plan," said Milly-" an opposi-

stood with feet close pressing the hither shore. work of a life time—this real house of mine."

" Pleasant and roomy, no doubt, but it takes "So beautiful, when finished, that you can-

"Well, what are its materials, little enthu-

of hope ;-adornments, life's sweet charities. Yes, that will do. A faith so exalted that it reaches unto heaven, a hope so bright that it needs not the sun, charity so abundant that by fairest skies, and kissed by softest breezes; mean simply this. We must believe in God,

Her face glowed while she spoke; she was in fact a conqueror, yet no one but herself such a mastery over the natural heart.

"I wish I was like you, Milly; but I must build my castles, still." "And I must go home," returned Milly. 'It is almost dark. May your beautiful day

dreams not disappoint you. Good night." Two years after, as Milly sat sewing, in her

room, a friend brought the intelligence-"Sarah Holland is dead; died yesterday Milly dropped her work, and a rush of feel-

ing swept over her. They had not met since the above conversation, for, three months after, Sarah was united to him she loved, and removed to a distant city. Milly had heard from her, occasionally, that her health was rather delicate, and had won-

could die. It came to her with strange pow er, that day, and she wept as if she had lost a Knowing such things-that life is so uncertain, that death may be so near, what shall we build? Bright air-castles of fancy, or temples

Politeness is like an air-cushion-there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the jolts, weariness, till now, arrived at womanhood. wonderfully.

THE GRAPE CURE.

Germany is distinguished for originating

everal curative systems which have become

popular "all the world over." Homeopathy

nd hydropathy are now very generally practiced in the treatment of many diseases to which poor humanity is subject. But there is another system practiced in Germany which has not yet become general, nor is it very widely known, but which deserves attention, as it appears to be based upon common sense principles. One reason for its practice being still limited is owing to the fact, that it cannot well be practiced but in vine-growing districts: still as there are many of these in America, it may be practical in various sections of our country. The system consists in the treatment of patients with grapes, as constituting the most of their diet for a certain period. It is also practiced with a due regard to living in a healthy and beautiful locality, and, combining with this, pleasant exercise in the, open air. Durkheim on the left bank of the Rhine, in the Bavarian Palatinate, is the headquarters of the grape cure in Germany. There are other places where it is also practiced, such as at Vevay and Montreux on the Lake of Geneva, also Meran in the Tyrol, but Durkheim enjoys the most fame. The vine is cultivated to a wonderful extent in that district, but the grapes are principally used for the table, and are not so highly esteemed for making wine as some others. About fifteen different sorts of grapes are cultivated at Durkheim, but those which are most commonly used for the treatment of patients are of two sorts, called the Gutedel and the Austrian. They are both white; their skins are very thin, and they are sweet and well-flavored. The black Burgundy grape, and the small dark-red Framiner grape are also used to a moderate extent. The former is similar to the black Hamburg, which is well known in America; the latter is a sweet aromatic grape, little known among us The Riessling grape, from which the most celebrated Rhine wines are made, is not used in the cure, as it is not held to be a good table grape. The sweetest grapes are always chosen, as an excess of acid interferes with digestion, and it also affects the teeth and mouth

taric, malic and citric. There are also albumen, gelatine, gum, tannin, the oxide of iron sons congregate to partake of the mineral water for the restoration of health. The grape cure season commences about the mid-dle of September, and lasts nearly to the end of October. Persons afflicted with bronchitis, pneumonia, a scrofulous constitution and tubercular consumption in its earlier stages, come to Durkheim, yearly, from all parts of Germany. It is a beautiful place, and at the castle there is a garden where the invalids congregate in the open air, and where a band of music plays at the regular hours appointed for eating the grapes. Each invalid, with a small basket in his hand, goes up to the tables where the grapes are sold, and purchases the taken, daily, by persons undergoing the cure varies from three to nine pounds, and they are sold for about five cents per pound. Persons commence with eating about three pounds per day, and gradually advance to the limits of their appetite. It is usual to eat them three times a day, namely, at seven in the morning with tea or coffee, and some bread for breakfast; at eleven o'clock the greatest quantity is taken; then between five and six in the afternoon the last meal is served up. The skins and seeds are not usually swallowed. Butter, fats, pastry and spiced meats are forbidden to the invalids. A free use of the grape is pro-

injuriously. The acids in grapes are the tar-

grounds, and was solemnized by grassy mounds seems glowing with happiness and joy. I think bably beneficial, in the alleviation of many disand carved gray, or simple white stones, tel- of all I will accomplish, of all I will learn, of eases. The action of the vegetable juices up- has often great consequences. Fold not the ling the tale of those who had listened to its all I will enjoy, and I can hardly wait my time. on the human system is but very improperly arms together and sit idle. "Laziness is the inderstood. It is only by experience that the truth can be found out; but the use of the grape—the fruit of fruits—is so natural that the grape cure commends itself to our common sense. As the grape is becoming very extensively cultivated, in several sections of America, we expect that, at no distant day, we will have such villages among us as Durkheim. The first object to secure their success is the cultivation of the right kind of grapes.

A free use of the grape is looked upon with favor by many of the most sensible doctors in Germany. It is customary with them to send many of their patients to the grape cure districts, just as many of our physicians advise consumptive persons to seek more favorable climes in search of health .- Scientific Ameri-

# A SHORT CATECHISM FOR DEMO-

Ouestion. Who was the General to receive negroes within-his lines, and to refuse to remand them to their rebel owners? Answer, Gen. Butler, a Democrat.

Question. Who was among the first men to take ground in favor of confiscating rebel property, and using the negroes for military Answer. John Cochrane, a Democratic

Congressman from New York, now in service of his country. Q. Who was the first military commander, under the war power, to issue a proclamatio for the unconditional freedom of the slaves?

A. Gen. Hunter, in South Carolina, ar old Democrat? Q. Who first gave orders to shoot on the

spot the first man who should attempt to tear down the American flag? A. Gen. John A. Dix, a Democrat.

Q. Who hung the first offender for thus tearing down the flag? A. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, a Democrat-

He hung Mumford in New Orleans, for tearing down the flag on the U. S. Mint. Q. Who hung the rebels in Arkansas for treachery towards his troops?

A. Gen. G. N. Fitch, recently a Demo cratic Senator. Q. Who were among the most zealous ad-

vocates in the Senate for using the negroes for A. Senator Rice, of Minnesota, and Wright of Indiana, both Democrats. The former

quoted English precedent for raising negro regiments. Q. When a Cumberland Senator, last winter, at Augusta, in the Senate Chamber, exultingly asked, Where is the officer who will

lead a regiment of colored troops, who was the man to respond by rising? A. Col. Frank S. Nickerson, of the Maine Fourteenth--a Democrat.

Q. Who are among the foremost men, in the Empire State, to urge the use of slaves as we would use other property, in putting down the Rebellion-by putting them to any use that can be made available?

A. Daniel S. Dickinson and Richard Busteed, two of the most prominent Democrats of the State.

Q. . Who was the first, actually to raise colored regiment? A. Gen. Hunter, a Southerner by birth. and a Democrat.

Who was the first who proposed to lead a colored regiment to the field, and share with them the trials and dangers of battle? A. Gen. Sprague, the richest young man in New England, and the Democratic Governor of Rhode Island.

THE MISTAKES OF BIOGRAPHERS. being realized, but had never thought that she It is an old and a very just objection to urge against many biographers, that the men and women depictured in them are "too good able beings. Everybody is aware that in a will he guide in judgment. certain class of biographical works we never meet with faults or imperfections. The spirit of the old precept, de mortuis nil nisi bonum, is carried out to the fullest extent, although one cannot help suspecting that the verum is

to spend their days. Of course, the simple ask the divine guidance and blessing.—Whotruth is that these pearls of biography are much overwrought. It is a "fancy portrait" that is placed before us. Even youthful read- find constant occasion to ask for divine aid. ers very soon find out that they are being im- None but those who set up for themselves a posed upon by sham histories. When the laudation of the deceased is not so excessive as they can do any thing, as it should be done, in these instances, the biographer often falls without prayer. into a trick of praising indiscriminately, unconscious of the fact that he is completely defeating his own purpose by awakening distrust in

the minds of his readers. It requires great tact and discretion to write eulogistic biography, without doing injury to its subject, and bringing discredit on the writer. There is a great deal of ill nature in the world, and though most men are very ready to give credence to evil statements concerning each other, they receive with suspicion stories of extraordinary virtues. This may arise from the self-knowledge which teaches us that it is easier to preach of goodness than to practice it, and to do evil than good : but it should also teach biographers to be moderate and discriminating in their praise. A just appreciation of character, and a judicial calmness in bringing together the fruits of research, are essential to the successful completion of any life

Many writers have an appreciation of the good qualities of their heroes, exclusively. It to her mind; and the sweet voice tremulously s clear that only a person of the very first abil- asked : ity, and with large experience and extended observation of life, can write a biography which shall be worthy of a great man. That rare gift, a command of true pathos, natural and touching as it ever must be in its development, is absent in some who have otherwise discharged their tasks well. The last days of Burke, shrouded in an impenetrable gloom by the death of his son; the closing scene in the life of that great and good man, Dr. Johnson. well nigh sublime in its solemnity; the melancholy end of Swift, and the pathetic incidents in the lives of many other famous men, have never yet been told in an impressive manner. It is not an easy matter to construct a parrative which shall be true and yet interesting. In some cases it is scarcely possible to let the ctions of the subject of the memoir speak for im-but, wherever practicable, that is the simplest and wisest course to adopt. Men of thought, and not of action, cannot be so writ
Quite late in the evening, a small lad about ten of-Johnson's "Lives" illustrate the true method of treating biographies of this class. "Fort Donelson surrendered; evening papers And as an example of a model in the art of three cents." His extreme youth, and intelwriting biographies of those whose achievements were great and splendid, Southey's A gentleman caught the boy, drew him to

their four separate biographies of one person, and each writer accomplished what no writer ever did, either before or afterwards, portray-ing, artlessly, and without fulsome eulogy, an he submissively yielded himself to the force absolutely faultless character, in contrast with that held him. The gentleman saw his dethe other subjects of sacred biography. Old pression of spirit, and kindly stroking his head, and New Testament saints, whose sins and blemishes are faithfully recorded. Are there no marks of divine inspiration in all this? G.

## MARRIED LIFE.

The following beautiful and true sentiments are from the pen of Frederika Bremer:

Deceive not one another in small things nor in great. One little single lie has, before now, best could, the cutting rebuke of an orphan devil's cushion." Do not run much from home One's own health is of more worth than gold. Many a marriage, my friends, begins like

the rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow wreath. And why, my friends; because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another : but at the same time, keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow, too. Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter."

Consider, my daughters, what the word wife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic faith; in her hand he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust her the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating-room. His honor and his home are under her keeping; his well-being is in her hand. Think of this !

And you, sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love vou.

## OUTSIDE THE PATH.

An incident is related in the "Life" of the late President Smith, of the Vermont University, showing his manner of reproof, which illustrates a truth well worth knowing, for the benefit of others than the readers of the me-

A young man recently converted, was subject to great depression of spirits. Dr. Smith inquired of him how he was getting along. He replied that he found the Christian path a thorny one. "The thorns," said Dr. Smith, "lie outside the path, I believe."

Outside the path! Let the worldly minded man, whose attention is inordinately engrossed in his toils and gains, strive to serve both God and Mammon, and he will doubt less find thorns in his path ever choking the good seed of truth.

# PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.

A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others it was asked how the command to pray without ceasing could be complied with. Va rious suppositions were started, and at length, one of the number was appointed to write upon it, and read it at the next meeting; which being overheard by a plain sensible servant girl, she exclaimed, What! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text? It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible. Well, said an old minister, Mary, what can you say about it? Let us know how you understand it; can you pray all the time? O, yes sir. What, when you have so many things to ceive, and for this an additional cent should be enclosed. do? Why sir, the more I have to do, the

more I can pray. Indeed, well Mary, do let us know how it is; for most people think otherwise. Well sir, said the girl, when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I begin to kindle up the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed of all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the Word; and as I am busy with the little children, I look up to God as my father. and pray for the spirit of adoption that I may be his child-and so on all day, every thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer. Enough, enough ! cried the old Divine, these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent. Go on, Mary, and women depictured in them are "too good to be real." We despair of emulating the example of these almost blameless and irreproach-

The Essay, as a matter of course, was not considered necessary, after this little event occurred. - Exchange.

To this beautiful exposition, excellent as it is, much more might be added, however. If thing to live in such a way that every action | the Christian, whether he eats or drinks, or,

of our lives shall supply good and useful examples to our kind; but to few is it given thus of God, then, on all that he does, he must needs of SLAVEHOLDING, ever is doing God's work, from the heart, will separate interest, apart from God's, will think

#### LITTLE SUSY'S WISH.

" Ma," said little Susy, " let's go to heaven to-morrow, and see pa; he's been gone so long now, I want to see him." The mother wept and folded the little darling to her bosom, for the words opened afresh the wounds of bereavement, which had not

healed completely.
"Don't cry, ma," broke forth the little in ocent, " you and me will go see pa, to-morrow, and won't he be glad to see us?" And A the little face grew bright with joyous antici-

But the mother only wept more, for she lacked the sublime faith which gave her daughter so much joy.

And then the little face clouded, and May

and December struggled for the mastery of her countenance, as a chilling doubt crept in-

" Ma, shan't I see pa, any more ?" And the mother, rebuked and penitent, answered with a calmness that reassured the questioner:

"Yes, yes, darling, we shall certainly see papa, in the bright, beautiful Heaven, where ne lives now with the angels, although we cannot go to-morrow, unless God pleases to call

"Then, ma." said little Susy, " please won't vou let me ask God to-night to call us, to-morrow, for I want to see pa so bad; please do,

The evening that the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson reached Albany, a striking

THE REBUKE OF A CHILD.

incident occurred at the Delavan House. Line city was wild with joy. Newsboys gathered a Alcohol & gal... 17 & 8-83 Aloes & 16.... 20 & 8-75 Aloes Societies - 60 & 75 & 24 seven, entered the reading room, and cried,

writing biographies of those whose achievements were great and splendid, Southey's "Nelson" should be read and pondered over by all who would have their writings ranked on an equality with that noble tribute to a great man.—London Review.

While reading the foregoing, we were led to inquire how it happened that Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John succeeded in writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing their four separate biographies of one person, and seach writing the seach writing His frequent profanity, yet earnest and afpression of spirit, and kindly stroking his head, and an and become of spirit, and kindly stroking his head, and an and become of spirit, and kindly stroking his head, and spirit spiri like that, to go and live with me, and become a man in the world?"

The little boy kindly, but firmly replied,

I shouldn't like to live with a man that swears so." The swearing gentleman was hit. Scores of

bystanders heard it all, and saw his mortification. The boy was released, and quickly left child, that he had failed to corrupt by his thoughtless and wicked profanity.

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